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October 12th
1918

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OCT 11 1918



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief
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CXXVII

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1918

No. 3292



BRITISH OFFICIAL FROM INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

OLD HONORS FOR NEW HEROES

Thanks to a broadening of the national spirit, our gallant men in the field are now allowed to receive and wear the medals for valor which Allied governments desire to bestow upon them

in recognition of their heroic deeds. King George V. decorating American soldiers for their splendid work in the recent fighting on the west front while operating with our British Allies.

How One Evening's Study Led to a \$30,000 Job

A Simple Method of Mind Training that Any One Can Follow with Results from the First Day

By a Man Who Made Formerly No More Than a Decent Living

I HOPE you won't think I'm conceited or egotistical in trying to tell others how I suddenly changed from a comparative failure to what my friends term a phenomenal success.

In reality I do not take the credit to myself at all. It was all so simple that I believe any man can accomplish practically the same thing if he learns the secret, which he can do in a single evening. In fact I know others who have done much better than I by following the same method.

It all came about in a rather odd manner. I had been worrying along in about the same way as the average man thinking that I was doing my bit for the family by providing them with three square meals a day, when an old chum of mine, Frank Powers, whom I had always thought was about the same kind of a chap as I, suddenly blossomed out with every evidence of great prosperity.

He moved into a fine new house, bought a good car and began living in the style of a man of ample means. Naturally the first thing I did when I noticed these things—for he had said nothing to me about his sudden good fortune—was to congratulate him and ask him what had brought the evident change in his finances.

"Bill," he said, "it's all come so quickly I can hardly account for it myself. But the thing that has made such a difference in my life lately began with an article I read a short time ago about training the mind.

"It compared the average person's mind to a leaky pail, losing its contents as it went along, which if carried any distance would arrive at its destination practically empty.

"And it showed that instead of making the pail leakproof most of us kept filling it up and then losing all we put into it before we ever reached the place where the contents would be of real use.

"The leak in the pail, the writer demonstrated, was forgetfulness. He showed that when memory fails, experience, the thing we all value most highly, is worthless. He proved to me that a man is only as good as his memory, and whatever progress a man accomplishes can be laid directly to his powers of retaining in his mind the right things—the things that are going to be useful to him as he goes along.

"Farther on in the article I read that the power of the mind is only the sum total of what we remember—that is, if we read a book and remember nothing that was in it, we have not added one particle to our experience; if we make a mistake and forget about it, we are apt to make the same mistake again, so our experience did not help us. And so on, in everything we do. Our judgment is

absolutely dependent on our experience, and our experience is only as great as our power to remember.

"Well, I was convinced. My mind was a 'leaky pail.' I had never been able to remember a man's name thirty seconds after I'd been introduced to him, and, as you know, I was always forgetting things that ought to be done. I had recognized it as a fault, but never thought of it as a definite barrier to business success. I started in at once to make my memory efficient, taking up a memory training course which claimed to improve a man's memory in one evening. What you call my good fortune to-day I attribute solely to my exchanging a 'leaky pail' for a mind that retains the things I want to remember."

Powers' story set me thinking. What kind of a memory did I have? It was much the same as that of other people I supposed. I had never worried about my memory one way or another, but it had always seemed to me that I remembered important things pretty well. Certainly it never occurred to me that it was possible or even desirable to improve it, as I assumed that a good memory was a sort of natural gift. Like most of us, when I wanted to remember something particularly I wrote it down on a memorandum pad or in a pocket note-book. Even then I would sometimes forget to look at my reminder. I had been embarrassed—as who has not been?—by being obliged to ask some man whom I previously had met what his name was, after vainly groping through my mind for it, so as to be able to introduce him to others. And I had had my name requested apologetically for the same purpose, so that I knew I was no different than most men in that way.

I began to observe myself more closely in my daily work. The frequency with which I had to refer to records or business papers concerning things that at some previous time had come under my particular notice amazed me. The men around me who were doing about the same work as myself were no different than I in this regard. And this thought gave new significance to the fact that I had been performing practically the same subordinate duties at exactly the same salary for some three years. I couldn't dodge the fact that my mind, as well as most other people's, literally limped along on crutches, because it could not retain names, faces, facts, and figures. Could I expect to progress if even a small proportion of the important things I learned from day to day slipped away from me? The only value of most of my hard-won experience was being canceled—obliterated—by my constant forgetting things that my experience had taught me.

The whole thing hit me pretty hard. I began to think about the subject from all angles as it affected our business. I realized that probably hundreds of sales had been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many of our men whom I had heard try to present a new idea or plan had failed to put over their message or to make a good impression because they had been unable to remember just what they wanted to say. Many decisions involving thousands of dollars had been made unwisely because the man re-

sponsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation and thus used poor judgment. I know now that there isn't a day but what the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words "I forgot."

I had reached my decision. On the recommendation of Powers, I got in touch at once with the Independent Corporation which shortly before had published the David M. Roth Method of Memory Training. And then came the surprise of my life. In the very first lesson of the course I found the key to a good memory. Within thirty minutes after I had opened the book the secret that I had been in need of all my life was mine. Mr. Roth has boiled down the principles perfecting the memory so that the method can almost be grasped at a glance. And the farther you follow the method the more accurate and reliable your memory becomes. Within an hour I found that I could easily memorize a list of 100 words and call them off backward and forward without a mistake. I was thunderstruck with the ease of it all. Instead of study the whole thing seemed like a fascinating game. I discovered that the art of remembering had been reduced by Mr. Roth to the simplest method imaginable—it required almost nothing but to read the lessons! Every one of those seven simple lessons gave me new powers of memory, and I enjoyed the course so much that I look back on it now as a distinct pleasure.

The rest of my story is not an unusual one among American business men who have realized the value of a reliable trained memory. My income today is close to \$30,000. It will reach that figure at the beginning of our next fiscal year. And two years ago I scarcely made what I now think of as a decent living.

In my progress I have found my improved memory to be priceless. Every experience, every business decision, every important name and face is easily and definitely recorded in my mind, and each remembered experience was of immense value in my rapid strides from one post to another. Of course I can never be thankful enough that I mended that "leaky pail" and discovered the enormous possibilities of a really good memory.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is \$1,000. But in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Course in a single season the publishers have put the price at only five dollars, a lower figure than any course of its kind has ever been sold for before, and it contains the very same material in permanent form as is given in the personal \$1,000 course.

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On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only \$5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

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LESLIE'S-10-12-18



David M. Roth

When Mr. Roth first determined to exchange his leaky mind for one that would retain anything he wanted it to, it was because he found his memory to be probably poorer than that of any man he knew. He could not remember a man's name 20 seconds. He forgot so many things that he was convinced he could never succeed until he learned to remember. To-day there are over ten thousand people in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can instantly name on sight. Mr. Roth can and has hundreds of times at dinners and lectures asked fifty or sixty men he has never met to tell him their names, businesses and telephone numbers and then after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name, told him his telephone number and business connection. These are only a few of the scores of equally "impossible" things that Mr. Roth can do, and yet a few years ago he couldn't remember a man's name twenty seconds. Why go around with a mind like a leaky pail when, as Mr. Roth says, "what I have done any one can do?"

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

Fight and Pay

WE must fight the war through and we must pay for it. What the Government does not raise by taxation it secures by borrowing from its citizens. When the Government comes to pay back what it is now borrowing it will get the funds by levying taxes on all its citizens.

Everybody has got to help pay for the war. There will be no escape for anyone. Those who now invest in Liberty Bonds will get a good return on their money, about double what the Government used to pay before the war, and in future years will be getting money back, while the non-investors in Liberty Bonds will simply be paying taxes. It is profitable as well as patriotic to buy bonds.

Our soldiers and sailors are giving their life blood. Those who can't fight are not asked to give, but to loan. It seems absurd to speak of it, but we have letters indicating that some people seem to imagine when they make a sacrifice to buy a Liberty Bond they are giving something to their country.

Uncle Sam doesn't accept gifts. He asks you to buy his bonds, which will unquestionably sell above par at the close of the war. This is a good investment and a profitable speculation. Mothers wish they might be with their sons at the front to help them. Boys would like to be with their fathers fighting for freedom. The purchase of a Liberty Bond puts you right behind your loved ones at the front.

In the Red Cross drive we were told "to give till your heart says stop." Why not "lend till your heart says stop?"

Who Cares?

COMMENTING on the coming election, the New York World asks who cares what the political complexion of the next Congress is, provided we win the war.

The people do care about who compose Congress, because they are so dead in earnest to see the war speedily won.

The people do care when the Democratic House leader from a little town in North Carolina makes a failure of the war revenue bill, and is compelled to make a second attempt, which would have been as great a failure were it not for the Senate's help.

The people do care when the Administration's draft program had to be taken from the hands of the Democratic chairman of the Military Committee and carried through by Representative Kahn, a Republican.

The President cares what sort of men he has back of him in Senate and House, for he took the extraordinary course of publicly opposing the return of three distinguished Democratic members of the Senate and several in the House for failure to support his war measures.

The pacifists on both sides should be eliminated, and the records show there have been more pacifists among the Democrats than among the Republicans. The National Security League selected eight measures of the last two Congresses which it regarded most vital to the war and found that seven members voted wrong on all eight measures. Of these seven, one was a Republican and six were Democrats. There were forty-seven who voted right on all these measures, of whom forty-three were Republicans and four Democrats.

This doesn't tell the whole story, but it is at least a significant straw. The fact that the Administration has been compelled to turn from its own leaders to the Republican side for support of its war measures is not lost upon the voters of the country, who above all else are anxious to win the war.

The best expression of the patriotic side of the case comes from Chairman Fess of the National Republican Congressional Committee. "We will carry the next House," said Mr. Fess. "It is well that it should be so. For with a Republican House President Wilson never again will be in doubt as to where the House stands when he proposes an effective, a vigorous war measure. The House will give him the support that assures robust prosecution of the war, a conclusive peace, and speedy readjustment to normal conditions."

One of the sharpest indictments of our Democratic Congress was recently made by the World itself. It says: "Congress has made a difficult matter worse by its slacker methods of legislation which leave the actual war taxes a matter of doubt and speculation while the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan is in progress. In consequence, nobody knows what demands are to be made upon his business in the way of taxation, and nobody has had an

Easy to Buy

By SECRETARY McADOO

THE laboring men and the salaried men and women have been appealed to and have responded nobly to the call to buy Liberty Bonds on the installment plan. Why should not the men of moderate and large means buy bonds also on the installment plan? If they have not the ready money in hand they should anticipate the future, just as the laboring men and the salaried men do, by obligating themselves to take all the bonds they can and to pay for them in installments. The Government offers bonds payable in installments in order that all classes of citizens may make purchases within their present and reasonably probable future income.

opportunity to adjust his taxes to his bond subscriptions. This is a most unfortunate state of affairs. If the American troops in France fought in the leisurely spirit in which Congress deliberates, the Germans would still be at the Marne."

Let the people think!

Cotton and Politics

THE great staple of the South is cotton. The failure of this one crop would be equivalent to a widespread panic. The South does not enjoy the diversification of agricultural resources found in other sections, though it is constantly expanding in this direction. It is not surprising that the mere suggestion of the fixing of a price on cotton by the Federal authorities, as they have fixed the prices of copper, coal, wheat, steel and other products, has created a strenuous protest throughout the South.

We have never believed in the policy of price-fixing. We have always felt that the natural law of supply and demand should be left to control the situation. If Congressmen from the South had been as actively opposed to the fixing of prices for commodities of every kind, their influence might have been potential. Cotton is used largely in the manufacture of explosives. It enters into the clothing of the soldier from his shoe to his cap. Cotton-seed oil is a food product, subject to regulation by the Food Conservation Commission.

The Government having entered upon the policy of price-fixing will probably insist upon carrying it out, but there is common sense and fairness in the suggestion of the Atlanta Constitution that "whenever the time comes for the Government to fix the price of cotton, if it ever comes, the fixation should be upon a basis at least as liberal as that upon which the wheat and corn prices were fixed." The opposition of the South to the proposition to fix the price of cotton is evidenced by the sensational announcement of Mr. S. H. Williams, of Dublin, Georgia, a very popular Democrat who was recently nominated for State Senator, that he has withdrawn his acceptance of that nomination to announce his candidacy as an Independent for the United States Senate against William J. Harris.

In a warmly contested primary, Mr. Harris was recently nominated to succeed Senator Hardwick, to whose return President Wilson was openly opposed. Mr. Williams, in announcing his candidacy, says, "I am no longer a Democrat, I am a Republican." He adds that the South would never have recognition at the national capital until it broke away from the old one-party practices. The Atlanta Constitution, commenting on this singular situation, says that "Mr. Williams is one of the most prominent and popular citizens of his section and his announcement is the most sensational political development here in years."

The Plain Truth

GOLF! The announcement that golf clubs are to get no coal next winter promises to debar golfers in the North from their favorite sport, but it will not debar them from following the custom of a good many of enjoying their golfing in winter in the sunny regions of the South and the Pacific Coast. It is a pleasure to

notice the announcement recently made by President W. H. Beardsley, of the Florida East Coast Railway, that governmental regulation of the railroads would not interfere with southbound railroad traffic during the coming winter. One of the easiest ways to conserve the coal supply would be for those who have the means and the leisure in the North to close their establishment, and spend the winter months in a more favored clime.

DAVIS! The question of a new ambassador to Great Britain to take the place of Mr. Page who, having filled the office with signal ability, was compelled by ill-health to resign, awakened unusual interest throughout the country. Men long conspicuous in public service were mentioned for the post, and there was some disappointment when the President named Solicitor-General John W. Davis, a man comparatively unknown. The New York Evening Post, which has been thoroughly in accord with Mr. Wilson, thinks the President missed an opportunity when he appointed one who has never been heard of by the English public. Some of our best ambassadors, however, have been men of great natural gifts selected from private life. Ex-justice Charles E. Hughes, commenting on the appointment of Mr. Davis, described him as "in every way a worthy representative of the country," and Mr. Root speaks of him as one of our leading legal minds. The ambassadorship will give Mr. Davis a rare opportunity to use the legal ability, the speaking gift and the personal charm he is said to possess.

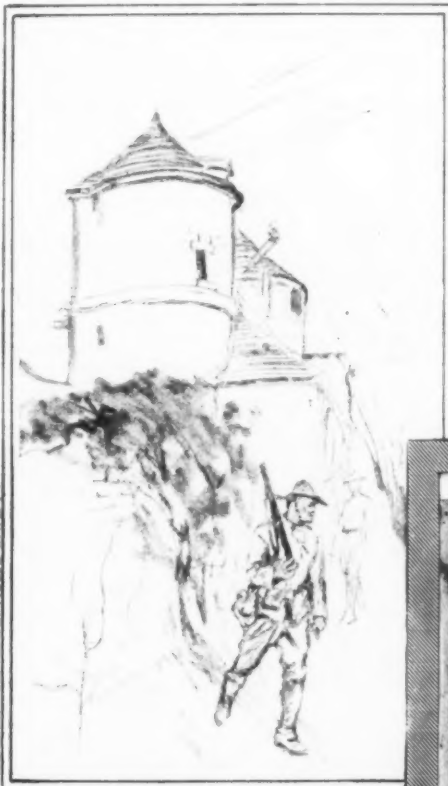
FAIRNESS! The Los Angeles Liberty Loan Campaign Committee requested the local newspapers to boost the Liberty Bond sales by giving generous space to the good work. Our friend Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, and a member of the Publishers War Committee, took up the matter with that experienced and successful publisher, Victor F. Lawson, of the Chicago News, who is chairman of the Publishers War Committee. Mr. Lawson is a man of action. He recommended that local associations of publishers should make it plain to all bond-selling committees that requests for free space in news columns is impossible, unbusinesslike and unfair, and that the Government has not asked of any industry, except the publishers, that it should donate its stock in trade for war purposes. Great Britain does not do this, and Mr. Lawson says: "There is no reason why newspapers, after having been singled out from all other industries and penalized by discriminatory legislation in the imposition of a tax on their advertising revenue, in addition to all the war taxes they share with other industries, should now turn the other cheek and meekly submit to further exactions in the way of demands on their stock in trade." The worm will turn.

DISLOYAL! If one thing more than another is needed just now it is an abundance of spruce wood to make airplanes. These have become indispensable in modern warfare. It is believed by military experts that if our army in France only had several thousand flying machines the Allies could win the war in sixty days. Whatever, therefore, checks production of spruce lumber, tends to prolong the world war. The Seattle, Wash., Central Labor Council lately adopted a resolution asking President Wilson to remove from office Colonel Disque, Federal spruce director in the Pacific Northwest. This action was calculated to give encouragement to the Hun cause. Colonel Disque's removal would be a deadly blow to the lumbering operations. He founded the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, which has been speeding production of spruce supplies. He has incurred the opposition of organized labor because he favors open-shop conditions in the forests until the war ends. Were he to go, his splendid organization would be disrupted, the morale of the workers impaired, and no matter who succeeded him the spruce output would necessarily be lessened. No such result can be tolerated. The resolution demanded something which would be of distinct benefit to Germany and injurious to this country. It savors strongly of disloyalty. The council threatens to carry the fight against Colonel Disque up to the American Federation of Labor. Let it do so, and let the Federation decide whether its members shall line up unmistakably with loyal or disloyal Americans. There is no better time to make issue. Truly patriotic labor organizations will waive all technicalities and minor grievances and refrain from petty tactics until after the close of the great war.

Day by Day with the Yankees

Drawn by C. LE ROY BALDRIDGE

Along the American Front



The headquarters building at an American training camp close to the guns. The castles of Europe, about which we have all dreamed, are home to the boys of the A. E. F. now; only for the most part they prove a bit wet and uncomfortable, especially those at the front.



In the kitchen of a deserted farmhouse the doughboys heat water at the fireplace, using a tin-lined packing-box for a tub.



An American counter-attack in the face of gas. What mother will recognize her darling son in these weird phantoms carrying death to the Hun. Speaking of gas attacks leads one to wonder how the German likes the large orders he is now receiving at every bombardment.



The familiar cars which save many a weary mile of hiking. For 40 men or 8 horses may not sound a cheering invitation to those of us who may buy chair cars if we have the price, but along the S. O. S.—Service of Supply—roads, anything on four wheels is appreciated.



Distributing mail to the doughboys. The letters from home are brought up daily to the front lines by the detail which goes back to the kitchens for food.



French and American artillerymen encamped in a wood, enjoying a smoke. The poilu invariably greets our men after this manner: "Are you English or American? How many Americans are in France? When will the war end? Have you an American cigarette?"

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

Squire

OUR energetic friend, Mr. Sleicher, in LESLIE's for September 21, handed an Amen to the *London Spectator's* thirst for vengeance. The editor of the *Spectator*, Mr. Strachey, is severe. He agrees with Treitschke, Bernhardi, and Reventlow that without war the race would deteriorate. This view was the occasion for an assault on him in verse that has been much quoted in England. The author, J. C. Squire, tells first of some of his idealistic young friends who have died, not for Mr. Strachey's "biologic truth," but because England summoned them to one last fight, that Europe should be free. These young men faced the guns and the dead, the rats and the rains, and in a month they all perished, and Squire's poem, which is called "The Survival of the Fittest," concludes:

"Strachey, these died. What need is there to mention
Anything more? What argument could give
A more conclusive proof of your contention?
Strachey, these died, and men like you still live."

Squire is not always so biting. In his lighter vein is his most quoted poem, "The Dilemma":

"God heard the embattled nations sing and shout,
'Gott strafe England!' and 'God save the King!'
God this, God that, and God the other thing—
'Good God!' said God, 'I've got my work cut out.'"

The vogue of Squire is merely one illustration of the fact that England is able to do what is done by no other belligerent. She can keep her immemorial calm and fairness while fighting to the death. If she has her Northcliffes and Stracheys, she also has her Asquiths and Grays. She has Smuts in the Cabinet, and she has great liberal journals like the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *London Daily News*. She tolerates publications as extreme as the *Nation*, the *Cambridge Magazine*, *Common Sense*, the *Labor Leader*, and the *London Herald*. Not once has *Punch* lost its temper since the war began.

The Fall Elections

MOST people are incapable of thought, except in rigid grooves. To them the change through which the nations of the earth are passing means nothing greater than a fight with Germany. It is a bitter enlargement of a football game or duel. In domestic politics, they think as the party button is pressed. One man or woman, however, out of ten may be capable of reflection, and the more or less independent voters may well decide next month's election. What is the central question? It is the extent to which you wish America to count in the diplomacy of the war and the rearrangements after the war. If the partizan opposition to the President is increased in the House and Senate, our power abroad will be vastly weakened. If the Senate, the treaty-making power, should be captured against the President, he would be almost helpless. Happily he has been able to kill off some of the most determined enemies in his own party, like Vardaman and Hardwicke. If he holds his own against his adversaries in November, the United States will have more to say about the future than any other country.

I have no interest in the Democrats as such. Looking ahead twenty years I say the Republicans have as much probability of creative work as the Democrats. But Woodrow Wilson happens to be President, and I do say that, regardless of party altogether, but merely considering efficiency, nothing could be more stupid than to divide our national strength by turning over the House, or still worse the Senate, to men under a constant party temptation to prevent the President from doing his best for the country and the world. Never since the Civil War, perhaps never in history, was it so important to present a united front at Washington. Whether or not the war is fought in vain, leaving the world far more wretched than before, depends largely on the degree of influence exercised by the United States on the other belligerents, both on our enemies and on the Entente. Create at Washington a situation where the House and Senate will be seeking issues against the President, feeling in duty bound to take the opposite view of the settlement from any he may take, and you hand

the future of the world over to the other belligerents. Put behind Mr. Wilson a Congress eager to support his policies and you make him the guide out of the wilderness. You give to the United States the most powerful ruler in the world. You make of the future an American future; a disinterested, constructive future. You do your best to assure continued peace and a brighter world, as payment for ruined futures and wrecked homes.

Railroad Facilities

SOME weeks ago in LESLIE's I preached a sermon on cotton rates, as bearing on winning the war through saving tonnage. My prophecy that Mr. McAdoo would remedy the evil was scarcely printed before the announcement came that a revolutionary change begins January 1, after all these years. The news of the day is so full of huge lessons that one can with difficulty keep up with it. How are we going to meet the future need for further and better railroad facilities? Not by additional tracks or other additions, but:

(1) By taking off the railroads loads which can be better carried otherwise, as by developing inland and coastwise water transportation; doing the less-than-carload business with motor-trucks and trolleys; and by getting power from local electricity instead of by hauling coal.

(2) By greater efficiency, as illustrated by the change in cotton rates. I noticed the other day that some coal miners had complained that the management of the mines was not efficient, and therefore their war-contribution was suffering. If labor would as a regular habit complain of inefficiency, instead of efficiency, think what a change it would be!

Thereby Hangs a Tale

ONE question that is sent in to me at the LESLIE office leads into such amusing by-paths that I give the answer publicly. A merchant from Oregon City writes:

"The revelations of Prince Lichnowsky close with these words: 'For they shall not supplant the sons of Ichwe. Then will be realized the dream of the great Rhodes, who saw the salvation of humanity in the expansion of Brittondom.' I have been unable to find two authorities who agree upon the word Ichwe, used in the foregoing, and would esteem it a favor if you could enlighten me."

The absence of authority (let alone two authorities) is not surprising. The word appeared Ichwe in the American papers because it was so misprinted in the *Berliner Boersen-Courier*, which first published the complete text. What Lichnowsky wrote was Jahwe, a usual semi-scholarly way of representing the Hebrew Yhwh, which the Christians somewhere about the thirteenth century began to change into Jehovah. As to the British as the sons of Jahwe: Lichnowsky, who was close in British society, was possibly influenced by the little group who connect the British with the lost tribes. Victoria is said to have been interested in the idea that the reason for her being crowned in a chair under which lay the Stone of Destiny may have stretched directly back to the Son of Isaac. The legend is that before the Scottish kings were crowned on this stone, it was in Ireland, whither it was taken in the fifth century before Christ. This was the stone used by Jacob as a pillow.

The theory that the British are the lost ten tribes has two coinciding lines. One brings to Britain the tribes never restored after the Captivity. It is the earlier captivity that is taken to affect the British population as a whole. The ancestors in this case would be Israel, the northern branch of the Jews. The other line of the legend deals with a later period when the southern branch of the Jews were scattered. There being no male descendants, the crown went through the daughters. Ultimately these turned up in Ireland, and Victoria was descended from them through the Irish kings. At one time a member of the House of Lords and a Colonial Bishop of the Church of England were included among the believers.

The principle of these legends is the same that causes most legends to find the nucleus of any given nation in some wanderer from Troy. Before history became in any way exact these attributions, both religious and heroic, flourished everywhere.

Donkies

THE British transport to Baku and back again is said to have been largely accomplished by donkies. In Mesopotamia the donkey does nearly everything. He delivers the drinking water to the houses of Bagdad. He transports vegetables, fruit, marble, brick for ordinary life. In war he carries the soldier, his kit, and the donkey's own meal of barley. Where did the donkey ever acquire the reputation of being stupid? He is amiable, industrious, sure-footed. It was on a donkey that Mahomet went to heaven, to learn the will of God. The Saviour on Palm Sunday entered Jerusalem on a donkey. The little animal's history is distinguished, as his character is strong and his intellect sound. That the writers of fables and the concoctors of sayings have contrived to ruin his fame there is nothing in history to justify.

Krylov

WHO, you guess, is the most quoted author in all French literature? Not Molière, not Montaigne, not Rabelais. No, it is the writer of fables, La Fontaine. And who is the most quoted author in Russia? It is not the greatest, Pushkin, nor is it Tolstoi, Turgenyev, Dostoevsky, or any of those generally referred to in this country. It is the writer of fables, Krylov. In English we have no writer of fables of high rank, but some years ago it was estimated that in the House of Commons the book referred to most, after the Bible and ahead of Shakespeare, was "Alice in Wonderland."

If in the next decade or two the United States is to compete with Germany in influence in Russia, Americans must learn Russian. Not otherwise can we get near to those scarcely known masses. Americans who do take up the language should count surely among their books the fables of Krylov. Fables always tell us much about a nation, and when Russian literature is as well known as English, French, and German, it will be realized that Krylov is the foremost fabulist since La Fontaine. His fables are heard constantly in whatever classes read, and they are acted in the popular theatre at Petrograd. Some of them refer to distinct persons and episodes in Russian history, but most of them have the broad human applicability that is the soul of the fable, as of its cousin, the parable. Not a few illustrate these Russian qualities brought to our attention by the war. In the next editorial I will give a few examples.

A Bunch of Fables

TRISHKA'S coat was out at elbows. Why worry? He cut off the ends of the sleeves and mended the elbows. Then he was laughed at for the shortness of his sleeves. He made them longer again with pieces cut from the tail of his coat. "So," says Krylov, "have I seen many embarrassed people set their affairs straight."

"The Quartette" tells of a musical enterprise of the Monkey, the Goat, the Ass, and the Bear. They acquired the necessary instruments. They worked hard. There was noise but no music. The Monkey said the difficulty was in their positions. They tried various ways, ending by sitting in a row, with no improvement. Finally, they called on a nightingale for advice. "You lack ear and intelligence," she said. "You may place yourselves just as you like, but you will never become musicians."

A monkey, becoming weak-sighted in his age, obtained possession of half a dozen spectacles, as he had heard men say that by them nearness of sight could be offset. He turned them this way and that, put them on top of his head, smelt them, licked them, applied them to his tail. "What fools," he said at length, "are they who listen to the nonsense of men. There's no use in spectacles."

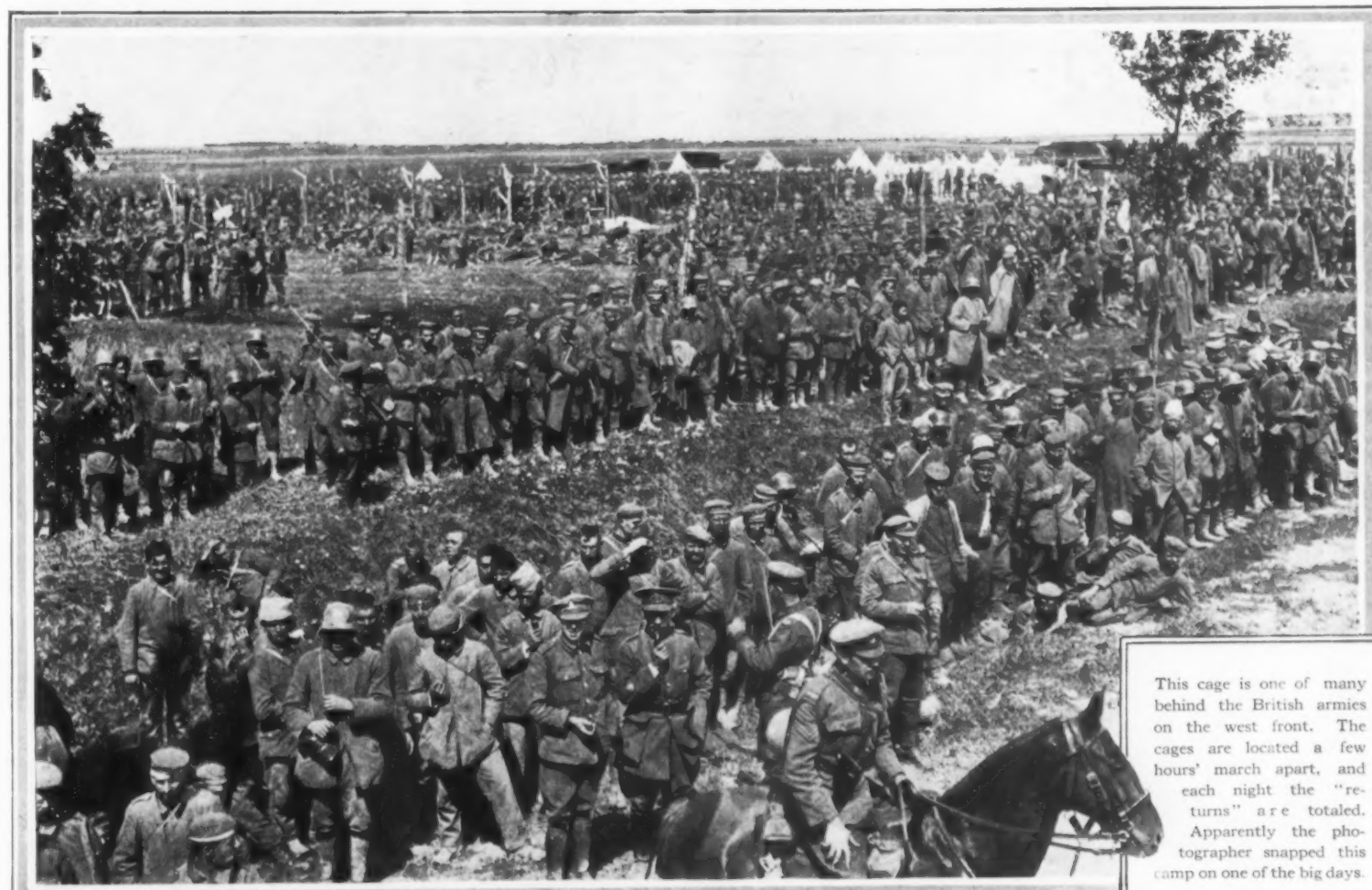
A certain serious-minded cook went off to celebrate the anniversary of a friend's death. He left his cat in the kitchen to guard his food from mice. Returning he saw the floor strewn with pie, and the cat purring behind a barrel, eating a chicken. "Ah, glutton! Evil doer!" he began. "Are you not ashamed to be seen even by these walls? What, an honorable cat," etc., through an impassioned lecture. While he delivered his reproaches the cat ate the rest of the chicken.

A King, a Few Generals *and* Their Guests



The visit of King George of England to the battle-front. King George stands in the center, with Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, at his right, and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-

Chief of the British Armies, at his left. General Pétain, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies, and General Fayolle are at Haig's left, while General Rawlinson, of the British Army, and General Debeney are at the extreme left.



This cage is one of many behind the British armies on the west front. The cages are located a few hours' march apart, and each night the "returns" are totaled. Apparently the photographer snapped this camp on one of the big days.

With the U. S. A. in the Field

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent



In the campaign of open fighting the groups take on the picturesqueness which we associate with the pictures of former wars. Furthermore, open fighting is far more to the taste and advantage of our soldiers, for our military establishment, through years of development in Indian wars, has a distinct leaning toward open warfare and an energetic offensive. The records of the officers and men in the Marne-Aisne fighting and at St. Mihiel prove that the troops now in France are more than a match for the German General Staff and its cannon-fodder pawns.



The "heavies" on the road to the Vesle. These gunners are doing their best to catch up with the withdrawing Huns.



Light field artillery on the road to the Hindenburg line. These are the guns which, since mobile artillery became a factor in war, have so often been in the maelstrom of battle, as the men sacrifice themselves to the order "The guns must be held at all cost."

Line-up for "slum." "Slum" is more gratifying and edifying to the stomach than soothing to the ear. Apparently its popularity among our men in France is far greater than a New York table d'hôte with red wine. "Menu" isn't in it as a synonym.



The Yankee Town of Château-Thierry

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



M. P. used to mean "Member of Parliament," but it now means "the American 'Military Police.'" They direct traffic and pretty nearly everything else on their beat, but the soldiers obey as readily as if they were civilians on Fifth Avenue watching traffic "cops." And the M. P. lack all the signal trimmings, too.

WHEN we stopped our car at that dustiest and busiest of corners, where three country roads merge into the main cobble-stoned street of Château-Thierry, it was to ask a question of the M. P. Château-Thierry just then was the rear of the front—but a most indefinite front it was. Every few minutes a truck or an ambulance would come in with the news that that front had receded a little farther to the north. We wanted to know from the M. P. what suggestions he might have regarding bunking possibilities for the night. He pointed his thumb over his shoulder:

"Help yourself. What's ours is yours. If you hurry up you may get one of the palaces, but make it snappy as the best locations are going fast."

My companion—or rather, I was his casual lift; it was his car, and a car today is more valuable, not to say more ineffable, than the divine right of kings—was formerly the manager of one of the large cinema news services. Meyell was at the front to direct the taking of a Y. M. C. A. film. He was not a tenderfoot in Château-Thierry. It had happened that he was the last American to say good-bye six weeks before when the German toes were coming southward. He had lingered to keep open to the last moment a rough and ready canteen for the refugees. Canteen stories may not be very exciting alongside of war news, but it will have to be acknowledged that organizing a canteen over night in a shell-swept town is not a tame cat's job. Foraging for supplies had to be mainly the magician's trick of gathering them in from thin air. Germans were pounding at the gates, but the canteen handed out fifteen hundred hot meals the next day. Meyell had found some flour and had promised a baker that, if he would stay on for one more baking, he would guarantee him and his family a safe escape. When he came round to the bakery in a Ford with a driver to carry out his promise, he discovered that the baker had acquired eight dependents, with luggage. The baker's wife was in possession of a new baby carriage, concerning which she had an utter conviction that it was too useful and too precious to be left to the Germans. He waited and learned that the engine could move the car and then he himself took to a bicycle. French soldiers were standing with lighted fuses to blow up the stone bridge over the Marne as he pedaled across its spans. The German planes were so low that they could aim at their own shadows.

There is a decided humanness to some towns, and Château-Thierry has that warmth of personality. It lies in a picturesque pocket of the hills which slope down to the Marne. As we approached the crest of the ridge, we expected to find the town slain and in desolation. Meyell spoke in the tones of one saying, "Yes, I was with him, to the last." We saw the village bravely smiling up at us, desperately wounded, but still smiling. Having passed but a few moments before the utter ruin of the village of Vaux, we had the feeling of meeting some one come forth from the tomb.

We took the M. P.'s advice and started househunting. Meyell introduced me to the streets. Every step was a story. Here was the shop of a man who owed him two francs. The man had sold some potatoes to the canteen, but his imagination must have stampeded him when he saw

the ranks of the refugees crowding the roads. He had evacuated presumably with the potatoes. "We certainly were waiting for those spuds," said Meyell, "and if that man turns up here with the homecomers I'm certainly going to dun him for those two francs. We could have fed forty more children." Almost at the first step from the corner we found a weather-stained "undelivered" letter tacked to a post which had served as the postoffice during those last days. Meyell had written that note. The Germans had never disturbed it.

At another corner of an open square, where an American machine-gun company was bivouacking for the night, were the ashes and debris of a house caved into the cellar. "We tried to rent that place for the canteen, but the owner said, 'Nothing doing.' He wouldn't risk our carelessness with a cook stove."

Early that morning I had started on what was once a mere suburban ride out of Paris. The miles of that trip have not magically increased and the train itself is none other than one of those original double-deckers designed for Parisian commuters, but no longer is this brief journey a commuters' trip. With the front (at that time) only forty miles away, Paris had declared itself in the war zone and a trio of officers sat in council over travelers' permits and their

explanation of the necessity governing their movements.

When I detained I could not register much of an actual advance, but at least there was evidence of activity remote from desk job work. The men in blue and the men in khaki were not exactly smiting the Hun hip and thigh personally, but they had dampness around the sweatbands of their service caps from hoisting dried beans into camions at least. The town was a procession of motor trucks.

With the instinct of a panhandler I walked over to the Y. M. C. A. warehouse and forthwith discovered Meyell and his car. That Renault had the look as if it were bound for important places. It was there also (as a further welcome development) that I received an invitation to join the mess for luncheon. I found myself sitting next to Mr. Frederick Sayre, President Wilson's son-in-law. He was en route for a survey of the front. I do not know whether he has the reputation of being a diplomat, but I do know that enough pet questions were asked during that luncheon to have constituted an interesting symposium if those questions had been answered otherwise than most pleasantly (and with apparently adequate gratification to the questioners) but without conveying any information not hitherto published. It is passing strange what a difference it makes to have some one on the inside know say that "the question of Russia is not yet settled."

Our car was on a hunt. An operator for the movie camera had been sent ahead by the signal corps to a certain headquarters which had had a known location when the arrangement was made, but in the meantime several important paragraphs had been added to the history of the war; had been added, in fact, with such speed that the Germans had hardly had time to nurse their grievances regarding that Marne crossing before they had a chance to fegret the Ourcq and the Vesle as well. All of our staff headquarters were trekking along in the wake of the troops trying to maintain as best they could the text-book rule that, for a given number of men in the line, headquarters should be so many hundred yards in the rear.

As no one in M—— knew anything about the new positions with any definiteness, Meyell purposed combing the country. It is true that a general and his staff cast a considerable shadow; but when every road is jammed with convoys, and every division is moving and it is nobody's duty nor yet his pleasure to be concerning himself with affairs or information beyond his immediate and specific job, to go on a chase after a corps G. H. Q. is likely to develop some rather extensive traveling. One thinks romantically that headquarters must necessarily be under the roof of a noble château with orderlies standing at attention here, there and everywhere. On the contrary, if you should ever have to hunt blindly, go forth looking for a farmhouse with a shell-demolished roof, particularly if it has been built in a square around a barnyard. If you find such a farmhouse and then find American limousines standing in the stable yard (in which the sanitary squad with scientific prodding has granted amnesty to all the odors which have been sealed down carefully for a couple of centuries) and the stable stalls themselves are occupied by soldiers wearing Sam Brown belts, then you will know that you have arrived.

If there was anything which I just then wished to do, after hearing the proposed schedule, it was to join in that combing out of territory. We started. We kept on going (as that disdainful high powered car could go)



A citizen of Château-Thierry who stuck to her home throughout the fighting and German occupation. The six weeks of bombardment she spent in the cellar of her home. "The happiest moment of my life," she said, "was when I saw the Germans fleeing down one end of the street and the Americans coming up the other."

and pulled into Château-Thierry in the middle of the afternoon. At least that was a good start for one day.

About two hundred of the Château-Thierriens, mostly old men and old women, did not join the refugees when the Germans approached. Down in their cellars they had lived through two bombardments with an endurance against terrors and distress which stood out in an even more astonishing light when we found them emerging cheerfully from underground, patiently ready to start in to salve the remains of their possessions. They said that there were never large German numbers quartered in the town. Their visitors had been members of looting parties.

One looting squad had devoted its efforts to an investigation of the wine cellars. Château-Thierry was a town of gentility. It was also a town of sound prosperity. There was not a family which did not have a few bottles of wine providently stored in some cobwebby corner of the cellar. We had had several hours of dust, we were certainly thirsty. The army medics had not yet passed the water supply which trickles from the fountains, and as the Huns have taught us to have an extreme wariness against their relinquishments, we thought that in our tour of house-hunting we might come across one undisturbed cork. We did not. Teutonic thoroughness had been one hundred per cent. perfect. I have sometimes wondered whether Paris really heard the German guns at Château-Thierry as we thought we did, or whether it were not really the rumble of the lusty Heinies singing "Deutschland über alles" after their cellar party.

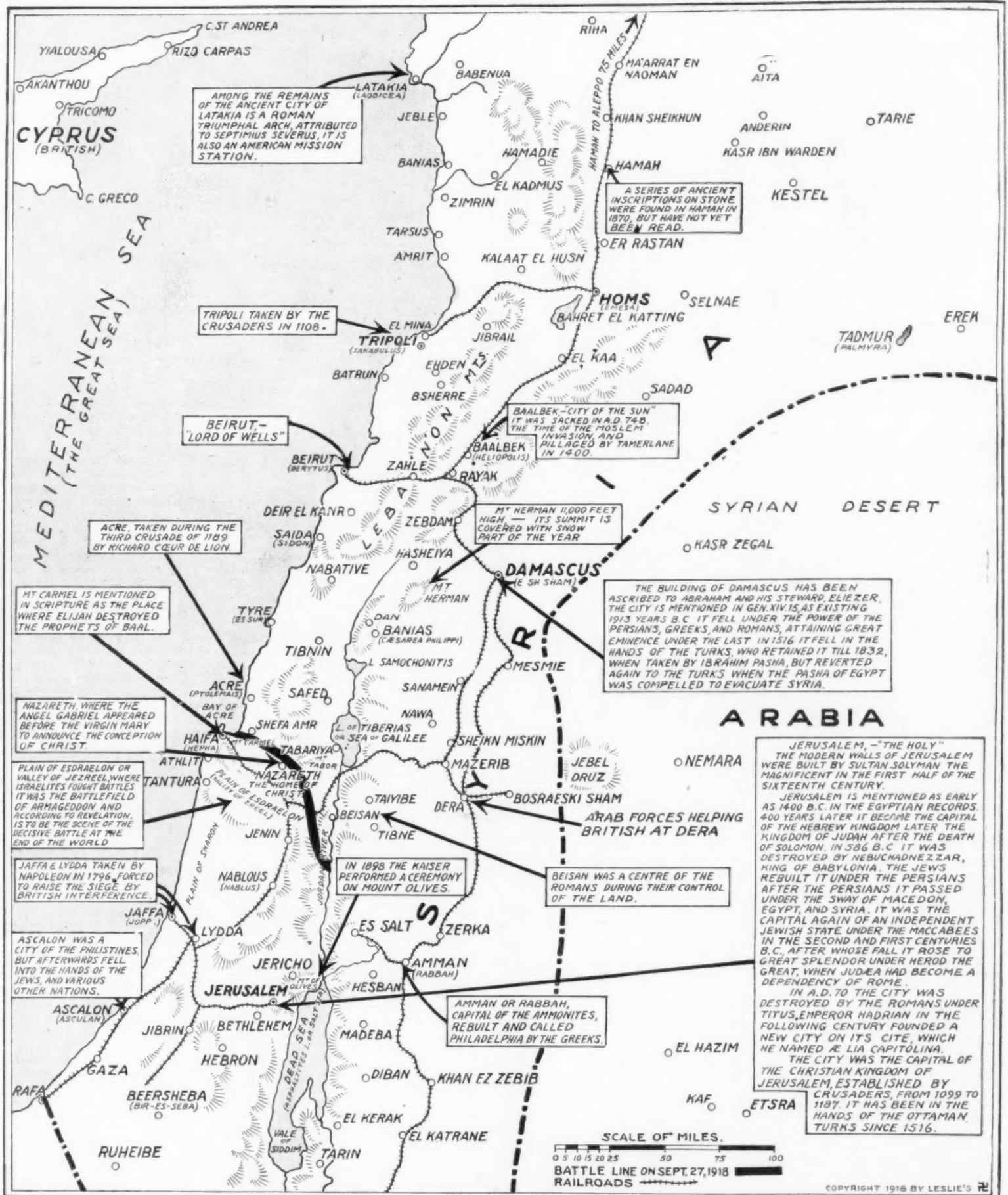
We found plenty of choices for our home. As shelled towns go Château-Thierry cannot be said to have suffered grievously. Outwardly it is quite recognizable. True, there is hardly a house without a hole through the roof, and the walls have many new windows, and some streets are in utter desolation. Nevertheless, it was what we found within the walls which was distinguishing in this era of noteworthy destruction. We continued through house after house in overwhelming amazement.

The vandalism within those walls was highly standardized. On the floors, every room had its heap of rubbish. Every heap was sprinkled evenly with broken glass as if the work had been done by some skilled pastry cook with a lifetime of experience back of him of shaking sugar over carefully prepared messes. On the walls there was evidence in thee empty picture-frames that there had been appreciation (possibly) and acquisitiveness (certainly) in the Teuton's gaze at the paintings. Many had been carefully cut out and rolled up, and their present address is some place over the Rhine. Others, not found so appealing or worthy, had not been destroyed. On the contrary the art sense of Kultur had found ways to add distinguishments which the artists and owners had never thought of. Particularly we noticed that when a painting showed the sun or the moon that a well-managed knife blade had neatly removed those orbs.

Practically everything made of glass was broken. If the smashing of one mirror brings bad luck for several years,

Continued on page 480

The Last Crusade Brings Victory



Among the many world questions which have kept the world seething for 2,000 years and which appear now near a final settlement, none has cost more blood or heartaches than the control of Palestine. The decisive victory of General Allenby and the Allied forces in the Holy Land frees the country from "Dan to

Beersheba" from Ottoman rule, the Christian and Jewish world trusts, for all time. It is 822 years since Godfrey of Bouillon led the First Crusade and 1,200 years since the Turks' grip closed on the entire eastern coast of the Mediterranean. Now the dawn of a new day for the oppressed millions is at hand.

The Burning Question

By AMEDEE J. CASEY, Editor of the "American Coal Journal"

THE fuel question, which may be said to be like a fire that has died down during the heat of summer, will flare up again with the approach of cold weather, and from now on it will resume its place as the "Burning Question."

Remembering the "heatless days" and the shut-down of industry for lack of fuel, the consumer naturally puts the query: "Will there be enough fuel to keep me warm next winter?"

In answering this question, the consumer must bear in mind that besides his own coal there must be furnished millions of tons for the great munition plants, ships, railroads, the army and navy, and the various industries named as essential, and besides these, a certain amount of fuel to the non-essential industries.

In the Eastern States, anthracite is almost exclusively used for domestic purposes. The smaller sizes are used for steam-firing in hotels, apartment houses, manufacturing plants, etc. In many cases, it is customary to mix small sizes of anthracite with bituminous coal. Last year the bituminous coal was not available in New York, and the hotels found it necessary to use the larger sizes of anthracite, thus depriving the consumer of hard coal. There is little doubt that this condition will not exist this winter.

Last year's production of anthracite was 89,000,000 gross tons. The current production by months is at a rate in excess of the production last year. The anthracite committee of the Fuel Administration made an allotment for each section of the country. The increase of anthracite to New England this year is 16.95 per cent. over 1917. To the Atlantic States it is 12.69 per cent. increase for the same period. In all other sections it has been decreased, and to some sections no anthracite at all will be shipped.

The reason consumers in some cities have not secured their full supply of anthracite is because the best policy has been to get the faraway sections from the mines stocked up first; in other words, to give them their allotment, or as much as possible, before cold weather sets in and makes it impossible to use the lakes for shipping purposes and also makes rail transportation more difficult.

The cry often goes up that anthracite coal is being shipped to distant points, and people in New York and the other Eastern cities are not receiving their share. It must be remembered that after the distant points receive their allotment, practically the entire tonnage from the mines in Pennsylvania will go to the Eastern consumers, and this is left until the last, because the Eastern consumer is within a few miles of the mines and can receive his anthracite within a few days, while it takes months to ship the fuel to the Northwest and the Central States.

Bituminous coal is a great factor in the industrial life of the country. In the making of war materials and munitions it takes foremost rank. It is estimated by the Fuel Administration that we must produce 85,000,000 more tons of this coal this year than was produced last year if we are going to meet the requirements. Last year the production of bituminous coal amounted to

556,000,000 tons. To meet the increased needs this year, the mines must regularly produce 53,000,000 tons a month. For five weeks, up to September 1, they were producing at the rate of 2,000,000 tons less than this amount per month.

Will we rise to the occasion, and produce on the basis of the country's needs? To produce coal and get it where it does the most good requires plenty of coal cars and likewise plenty of labor. A big question is whether there will be sufficient cars to keep the mines running at the full speed necessary to make up the deficiency of bituminous coal. The labor question presents an equally important problem. The seriousness of the labor situation was illustrated by the necessity for President Wilson's proclamation appealing to miners to continue in the mines instead of insisting on going into the army. Thousands of coal miners have enlisted. Thousands more have left the mines to work in other lines where the pay is higher. Many of the men thus lost to coal mining are of the skilled type, and such men cannot be replaced in a day, if at all.

A notable feature of present coal production is that while the output is greater than last year, though not in quantity to meet all the increased demand, the excess of production is not in the sections of the country where

it is most sorely needed. This refers to bituminous coal which forms five-sixths of the total coal production and coal needs. The sections where the needs are the smallest are producing at the largest rate of increase.

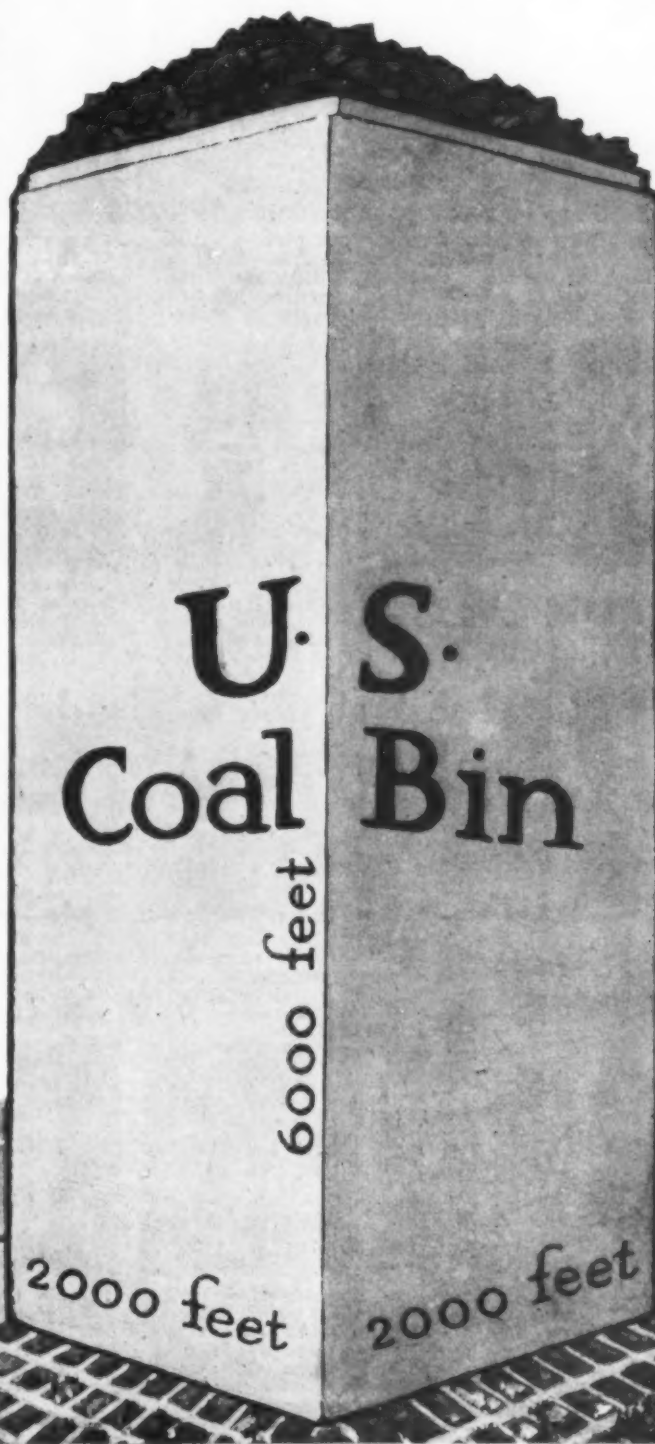
What is most urgently needed is increased production in the bituminous mines that supply the Eastern sections of the country, and this is the crux of the coal problem today.

By October 1, many of the 50,000 new coal cars will be ready for use, but even if all the new cars ordered are in commission by the beginning of next year, there will still not be sufficient cars to meet the demand.

To secure the greatest possible service out of the cars is therefore imperative. They should be kept in the best repair. They should not be permitted to stand on sidings. They must be unloaded and returned to mines in the shortest possible time. This was not done last year.

Needless traffic in passengers should be curtailed to release equipment and give more right of way to coal. In authorizing the President to temperate zone munitions plants and coal mines, Congress took a step which many people engaged in the coal business believe will aid in increased production. The National Coal Association, the organization of operators, takes this view, and went strongly on record for prohibition in mining fields.

As to the labor question, about all that can be done is apparently being done to keep coal miners at work in the mines. This matter is one which has to be handled with great tact. Naturally, miners find it hard to regard coal mining as assuring the same degree of glory as actually following the flag. The man who wants to fight for his country is not to be blamed for ebullient patriotism, but the great necessity for coal makes it imperative that men able to mine coal shall restrain it and direct it into the more-needed channel. We can get plenty of men to fight, but not so many to mine coal to enable those on the fighting line to go forward.



The Roll of Honor



Lieutenant George R. Anderson, Ardmore, Okla., U. S. Field Artillery, killed in France.



Lieutenant Kenneth E. Fuller, Exeter, N. H., U. S. Infantry, killed by machine gun fire.



Lieutenant Thomas Massey, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. Infantry, killed in action in France.



Dr. Weeden Edward Osborne, Norfolk, Va., killed in action at Bouresches, France.



Captain Willis E. Comfort, Kit Carson, Colo., 16th U. S. Infantry, killed in action "over there."



Lieutenant Orville P. Johnson, Albany, N. Y., of 103d Machine Gun Battalion, killed in action.



Major Arthur E. Bouton, Trumansburg, N. Y., killed recently in action against the Hun.



Lieutenant F. H. Becker, Waterloo, Ia., U. S. Infantry, killed in action not long since in France.



Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Craig, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. Infantry, who was killed in action.



Captain John H. Ballamy, Scranton, Pa., 103d U. S. Engineers, killed in action in France.



Captain Hoddie Wilbur Daniels, Elkins, W. Va., U. S. Medical Corps, killed in action.



Lieutenant Neal B. Finley, Memphis, Tenn., 58th U. S. Infantry, killed in action in France.



Lieutenant Scott M. Johnson, of St. Paul, Minn., died of wounds received at the front.



Lieutenant David J. Ewing, New Orleans, La., U. S. Infantry, killed in the Marne drive.



Lieutenant Morton Knox, Redwood City, Cal., killed in an airplane accident at Kelly Field.



Lieutenant E. H. Pepper, Berkeley, Cal., killed serving with Royal Flying Corps in France.



Lieutenant Meredith B. Lewis, of San Francisco, Cal., Canadian Royal Flying Corps, killed.



Lieutenant Harold C. Mills, Troy, N. Y., U. S. Infantry, who was killed at the front in France.



Captain Orville R. Thompson, Pittsburg, Pa., 111th Infantry, killed in combat at the front.



Flying Cadet Marion L. Burns, So. Pasadena, Cal., killed in accident at Mather Field.



Lieutenant Charles A. Lewis, Fayette, Ala., died from wounds received in action in France.



Lieutenant Herman H. Smith, Woodhaven, L. I., 165th Infantry, killed on the Marne.



Lieutenant Raymond F. Bloecher, Wittenberg, Wis., U. S. Infantry, killed at the front.



Lieutenant Lee C. Lewis, U. S. Infantry, Olympia, Wash., died of wounds in France.



Lieutenant John W. Cowan, Chicago, Ill., killed in action on the Marne front.



Lieutenant Clarence M. Drumm, D. S. C., Bigelow, Kan., 28th U. S. Infantry, killed at Cantigny.



Lieutenant Edward J. Smyth, U. S. Air Service, Pasadena, Cal., killed in accident in France.



Captain Arthur F. Moseley, Freeport, Ill., U. S. Infantry, who was killed in action in France.



Captain Hilbert Wallber, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. Artillery, killed in France, aged 27.



Lieutenant Carl L. Kohlmeier, U. S. Air Service, Los Angeles, Cal., killed in accident.

A Week of the War

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

MARSHAL FOCH is giving the enemy no respite. Blow succeeds blow all along the western front, and the Germans, far from being able to regain the initiative, are hard put to it to maintain their receding defensive lines in a united battle front. Foch has consistently maintained the same strategic plan ever since he wrested the initiative from the enemy in the Third Battle of the Marne. He has made the most of every victorious advance, but has never pressed an offensive beyond its economical limits. He has regularly sought to turn the enemy out of strong positions by flanking thrusts rather than by costly frontal attack. It was, therefore, a logical development that when German resistance stiffened on the so-called Hindenburg line, and the American St. Mihiel drive ended before the strongly fortified positions protecting Metz, the next step should be a vigorous Franco-American offensive between Rheims and Verdun, closely followed by a British attack on the Cambrai-Douai pivot of the Hindenburg line.

A Combined French, British and American Attack

The French and Americans attacked on September 26 on a forty mile front extending from Auberive, some eighteen miles east of Rheims, to the Meuse River, just above Verdun. The Argonne Forest cuts this front of attack just about in two, and the Americans struck to the east of the forest while the main strength of the French drive was to the west. The Germans evidently adopted the expected elastic system of defense, and while the French and Americans easily overran the lightly-held outer lines they encountered vigorous resistance in the deeper defensive zones. Hardly had the enemy been fully engaged with his reserves hurrying toward this sector, when Haig struck out on a wide front at the Cambrai-Douai pivot of the Hindenburg line more than a hundred miles to the northeast. A glance at the map will clearly indicate that this combination of attacks, if really driven home, would develop into a double pinching movement to force the enemy out of the great salient formed by his lines between Lille and Verdun. Such a plan, if completely successful, would compel the enemy to abandon not only the Hindenburg line, but also practically all the French territory he still occupies. The battle is still in its early stages at this writing, and it has not yet become clear whether we are really witnessing any such ambitious strategic attempt as suggested above, or merely a big drive for tactical advantages that will help carry out the main strategic plan next spring.

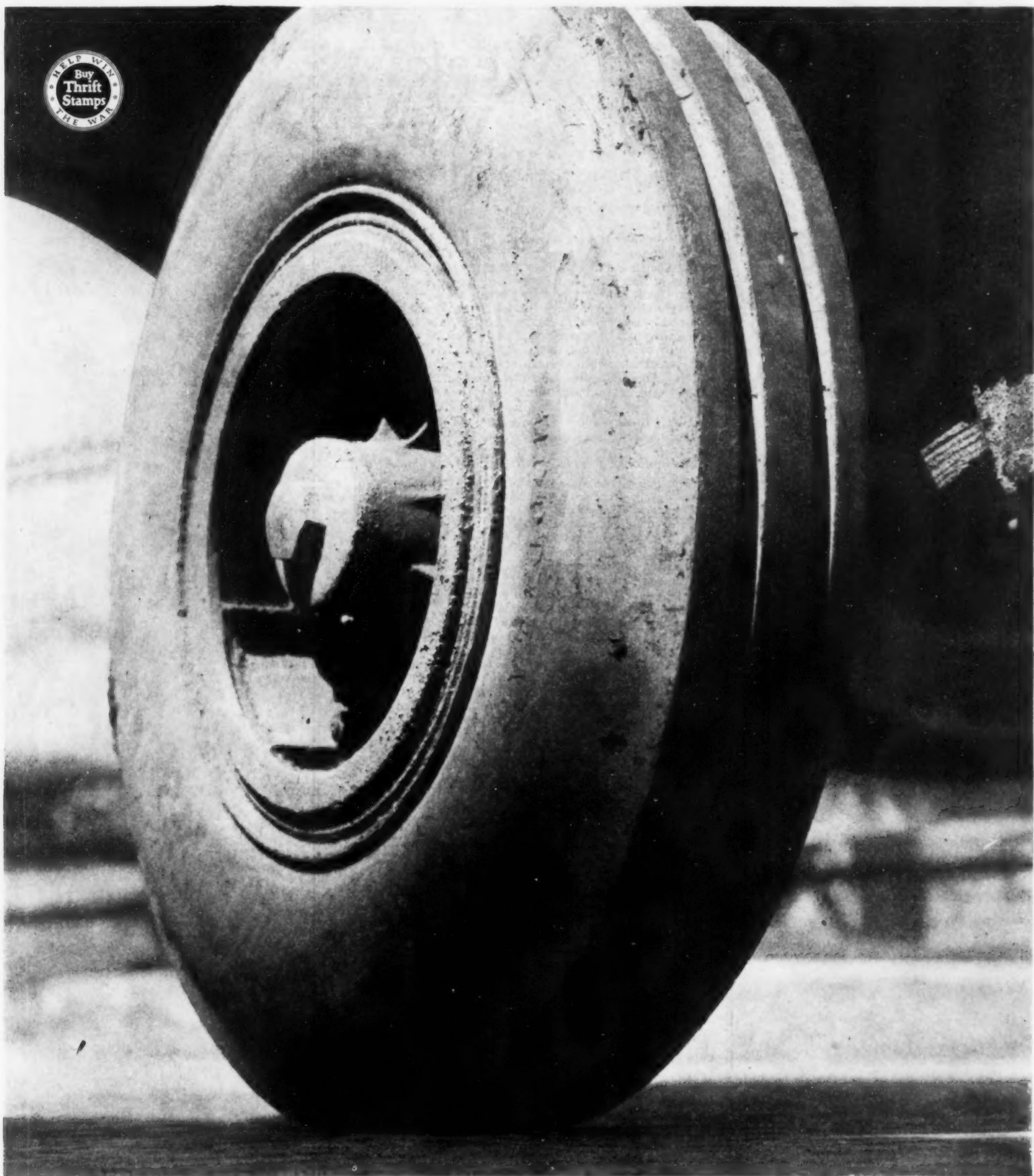
Victories that May Prove Dangerous

The very extent and completeness of the Allies' recent victories in Palestine and Macedonia may prove a real danger to the Allied cause. This sounds like a paradox, but it is the simple truth. Already the "Easterners," who were so silent and subdued during the perilous days of last spring, have plucked up courage again, and the press is full of their projects for winning the war all over the eastern map from Archangel and Constantinople to Mesopotamia and Vladivostok—anywhere, it would seem, except on the vital western front. To really establish even a fraction of the different battle fronts which various versatile Easterners have proposed would require more men than the Allies are likely to have on the entire western front either this year or next. No single enthusiast, of course, proposes to establish all of these fronts at once. Each has his pet hobby to ride. We in America are in less danger of confusion, perhaps, than our allies in Europe, for the American government seems to be definitely committed to winning the war on the western front. We may well congratulate ourselves on the wisdom of that decision.

It would be ungracious, or worse, to belittle the achievements of the Allied armies in Macedonia and Palestine, and we have no such intention here. At this writing it seems likely that the Bulgarians, having been given an armistice on the basis of practically unconditional surrender, are definitely out of the war. General Allenby's victory over the Turks was also a noteworthy achievement. During the present war no such crushing defeat as the Turks suffered has been the lot of any army—with the possible exception of the Russians overwhelmed at Tannenberg.

THE RHINE—center of all eyes. A few months ago the question on every tongue was, "Can they be kept from Paris and the Channel?" Today it is, "When do we reach the Rhine?" The most strongly fortified and richest section of the Rhine country, piercing the commercial and industrial heart of Germany, is shown here, as pictured by a German artist. The map begins at Köln or Cologne at the north and ends with Mainz on the south. Note the heights to the East.





*Actual photograph of 48x12 Goodyear Pneumatic
Cord Truck Tire in freight yard service*

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

What the Users Say

The most dependable index to the quality and serviceability of a product is the experience of those who have already put it to use.

It should be interesting then, to truck makers and operators, to hear what a few representative users have to say of Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires:

"OUR two-ton truck, which makes the run daily to and from our logging camps, is equipped with your cord casings," writes H. P. Brown, President of the Humptulips Logging Company, of Tacoma, Wash. "Sixty miles of the run is over good gravel roads, but thirty miles of the trip is over roads so rough that the truck was constantly in the repair shop during the period it was equipped with solid tires. We have gotten as high as 14,000 miles on front casings and 10,000 miles on rear casings, which, considering road conditions and the heavy loads carried, is very satisfactory, but we are particularly pleased with the reduction in repair bills the change from solid tires to pneumatic casings has brought about."

A LETTER from B. J. Henner, of the B. J. Henner Carting Company, of Rochester, N. Y., which operates two trucks on these pneumatics, reads: "The tires on both trucks are still in good condition, and those which have gone 15,000 miles we are figuring on having retreaded in the fall. Besides giving such excellent service, these tires reduce to a minimum our repair bills and make it possible for us to cover considerably more territory. In fact, our experience with these tires is so satisfactory that we cannot recommend them too highly."

IN reporting a mileage of 14,400 miles from tires then still in service, W. G. Klett, President of Klett Brothers Company, Inc., of Detroit, says: "We would recommend these tires to anyone handling fragile materials, as we have had practically no broken or marred furniture since using them, furthermore, we are getting a lower cost per tire-mile, use less gasoline, and make more trips per day."

"I HAVE been using your pneumatic tires on my one and a half ton truck, and can say that they have given me complete satisfaction both in mileage and saving of wear and tear on truck," reports Edwin W. Ward, of Troy, N. Y. "Candy and syrup are easily broken in trucking, especially when your truck can travel 45 miles an hour. This is also a great strain on a tire. The tires have been put to a severe test in plowing through long, heavy drifts, and at times with one wheel down in a ditch. My truck is equipped with a 45 horsepower motor, so you see there isn't much let-up on this as far as power is concerned. I cannot speak too highly of your tires. As for service, it has always been satisfactory to me."

IN similar vein is a letter from A. H. Heil, of the Lubric Oil Company, of Cleveland: "We are certainly satisfied with the excellent results secured as against solid equipment, which we were recently compelled to take off, due to the enormous expense caused from the vibration of the solid tires. The pneumatic truck tires have given us a mileage to date of 7,000 miles, in addition to a saving of about 25% in gasoline, and the appearance at present indicates at least 3,000 miles more. We are very enthusiastic over this equipment, and will cheerfully recommend it to owners of trucks who wish to increase speed and eliminate vibration."

AFTER using our pneumatics for ten months, Mr. P. Harney, President of the Joplin Hardware Company, of Joplin, Mo., writes: "In the first place you will be interested to know that we have not been troubled with the tires during all that time—not having had even a puncture. This to us seems pretty remarkable. In the second place they have traveled at least 5,000 miles over all sorts of roads, and we fail to see that the casings are worn very much. We have no speedometer, but our truck travels as much as sixty miles a day. In the third place we are glad to say that the upkeep of our truck has been reduced 75%, which makes the proposition of the change-over from the original solid tires all the more satisfactory. We are frank to admit that we had no idea of securing such satisfaction when we purchased a set of your big pneumatics, but we like them fine and firmly believe they ought to be used on all trucks except possibly the large, slow-moving kind, because they save the mechanism of the truck."

WE hear from Smith's Dairy Farm, of Aberdeen, Wash., as follows: "Since being equipped with your pneumatic truck tires, our truck has been in service 560 days, making a total of 48,603 miles. In that time our only lay-up was due to an accident to the car. Our repairs on the car consist of two wrist pins, one universal joint, two new brake drums and valves ground three times. We ordinarily had this amount of repairs to make every month when our car was equipped with solids. Our mileage on these tires has been very satisfactory, averaging from 10,000 to 17,775 miles. You certainly have a wonderful tire, and we owe to this tire the solution of our hauling problem, for to date nothing we know of in tires compares in economy, low upkeep and certainty of delivery with the Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires."

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

CORD TIRES



FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

BOYS SHOES Best in the World \$3.00 \$3.50

You'll never need to ask "What is the price?" when the shoe salesman is showing you W. L. Douglas shoes because the actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-six years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

For sale by 195 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas by mail. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes through the mail, postage free.

President W. L. DOUGLAS
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BROCKTON, MASS.

SMITH BROTHERS' S. B. COUGH DROPS

TRADE MARK

S. B. COUGH DROPS

5¢

IT ISN'T fair to yourself or anyone else to go round coughing. And it's so unnecessary. S. B. Cough Drops relieve it. They often keep a cough from becoming a cold. Pure. No drugs. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach.

Drop that Cough

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie

W. S. S.

During October you may buy War Savings Stamps at \$4.21 each. On January 1, 1923, the United States Government will redeem them at \$5.00 each.

The stamps bear interest at 4 per cent. compounded quarterly, if held until January 1, 1923. If redeemed before that date, the interest rate is 3 per cent.

Thrift Stamps, costing 25 cents, count the same as cash in buying War Savings Stamps. Thrift Stamps offer an investment for "loose change."

Stamps are for sale at post offices, banks, department stores, and a multitude of other places. Look for the letters

W. S. S.

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Partial Payments by Posterity

THE country will have to get accustomed to \$4,000,000,000 Congresses. That is the doleful thought which Representative Kitchin contributes to the discussion of the new tax bill. He advocates taxation without stint to the very limit of possibility, and in some cases of productivity. But lay it on as heavily as you will, he does not believe it possible to spare tremendous financial burdens for future generations. "I predict," he said not long ago, "that never again will this Government get along with less than \$4,000,000,000 of expenditures. Even if the war should end next June, we will have an annual interest charge of \$150,000,000. We shall never spend less than \$1,000,000,000 on the army and navy, as the former will be a force of not less than 400,000 or 500,000, and even if the navy were not larger than the scale of expansion decided upon before the war, it would be large enough to make up \$1,000,000,000. Then there would be the great ordinary expenditures of government which would never be so little as before the war." A startling prediction! Analyzed, however, it does not appear more authoritative than most of Mr. Kitchin's other observations on financial subjects. Despite his position as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he has but little information upon some of the main items entering into his judgment. No one could expect him to have knowledge of the character of the agreement for a League of Nations after the war, nor the extent of the armament which the United States will be required to contribute to the International Police. He may well be overshooting the mark, therefore, when he asserts that the future peace time appropriations will quadruple the \$1,000,000,000 which made the record before the war. The burdens surely will be heavy, though, depending mainly on how fast we undertake to pay off our bonded debt. Also, there will be compensating factors through a more rigorous economy, practiced probably through a budget system, and a sensible resort to an adequate protective tariff, the adoption of both of which as leading planks in the Republican party platform is already forecast.

McLemore at It Again

The war has not changed Mr. McLemore. Lonely and resentful in this campaign year when the vote on his famous resolution is being made the acid test of candidates for re-election to Congress, he does not improve his position by attempted defense. A short time ago he made a thirty-minute speech in the House replying to a speaker who stigmatized him as "disloyal McLemore." He could not go far without playing more deeply into the hands of his critics. Referring to President Washington's neutrality proclamation of 1793, he said: "So careful was President Washington to avoid getting this country involved in foreign entanglements that he not only issued this proclamation, but he also declined to ask for the liberation of Lafayette, who was confined for several years in the prison of Olmutz. As soon as Napoleon came into power, he not only asked for, but demanded, the liberation of Lafayette. Napoleon's demand was at once acceded to, and the Austrians gave Lafayette his freedom. After that, however, Lafayette was never Napoleon's friend and showed his French nature by doing Napoleon harm whenever he could. In this respect he was not different from the Frenchmen of today, who charge our soldiers two or three times as much as

they do French or English soldiers for the same articles, although the American soldiers have been the saviors of France. Mr. Speaker, show me a Latin country and I will show you a manhood that thinks first of itself." German propaganda, pure and simple, dragging the author deeper and deeper into the mire of his countrymen's disapproval.

Oversights by the War Trade Board

The Hon. Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, has revealed both enlightenment and energy in the performance of his tremendous tasks. He has been particularly far-seeing in calling into service the best available business genius. It was not to be expected that his record would be flawless, but it is entirely safe to say that the mistakes that have been made from time to time will be rectified as soon as they are fully understood by him and his associates. It is, therefore, timely and reasonable to expect that the Board will shortly authorize a considerable increase in imports from South America. New curtailments are constantly being forced upon our industries. As they increase, the demand will be more and more exacting for complete utilization of the ship tonnage released through these denials. Unnecessary hardships will not be tolerated. News comes from a trustworthy source that many of our ships are returning from South American ports half empty, while goods for American order are piled up on their docks. Masters of vessels take on all shipments of the goods authorized for import by the War Trade Board and then find themselves with precious cargo space which they are not free to use. Some of the materials they unnecessarily leave behind are useful for war purposes, but they must be ignored and cargo space wasted because they are not included in the War Trade Board's list of admissible imports. Tonnage congestion and insufficient cargo sounds like a paradox. Good relations with our South American neighbors will not be promoted by it. Some flexible modification of our trade control should be provided to allow acceptance of secondary cargoes when all articles from the import list have been loaded.

Cotton Fabric for Airplanes

One of the ways in which American industrial genius has registered importantly in the war against Germany was in developing a cotton fabric suitable for covering airplane wings. Its importance is appreciated when we learn that the enemy is now using wood for airplane wings. It means a further disadvantage for enemy airmen. Our own fighting men require 1,200,000 yards of the airplane fabric monthly, and the demand is increasing rapidly. When the war began, linen was the only material used for covering aircraft wings. The supply of linen had been ample to that time, because the airplane industry was in its infancy as far as quantity production was concerned. Belgium, Russia and Ireland furnished all that was needed. Then, as the supply from Belgium and Russia dwindled, the need for it increased tremendously. There was hardly enough for other requirements besides aircraft, and it soon was apparent that a substitute must be found to cover the wings of flying machines. America furnished the substitute. Cotton mill experts applied themselves zealously to the task under admonition from the Government that the exigency was very great. By September, 1917, a fabric having all the necessary qualities of linen was evolved. Contracts are now outstanding for more than 11,000,000 yards.

...and with Navy Officers,
it's a little over 80%

A fact:

Sales reports show that throughout the U. S. Navy—on battleships, cruisers, destroyers and all other types of naval vessels—over 80% of all the cigarettes sold in Officers' Mess are Fatimas. Among the men too, of course, Fatimas are a big favorite.

Loggatt & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

This preference for Fatima in the Navy is due not alone to the pleasing taste, but also to the fact that Fatimas never "talk back," even if a man should smoke more than usual.



Weed Chains of Solid Gold

—would not be worth as much as Weed Chains of Steel you use on the tires of your passenger car and truck.

Steel is worth more than gold now, for in these days we measure the real value of a metal by the work it does.

Conserve your Weed Chains as you must conserve gasoline.

Use your passenger cars in bad weather only when it is necessary.

Weed Chains must be saved for trucks and essential passenger cars, which should be kept going rain or shine.

When you must use your car put on your chains at the first drop of rain, and take them off the moment the road is safely dry.

Waste through reckless, unnecessary use is now a crime.

If you don't help save Weed Chains, as you are helping to save gasoline, there will be a national shortage.

This means not only a tremendous loss, through injury to cars and trucks, but the checking and curtailing of essential industries to which these cars and trucks are essential.

Cars and trucks must have chains on slippery pavements and muddy or snowy roads.

A nation-wide shortage in Weed Chains means the use of makeshifts—a harmless rope, or ruinous non-creeping chains that give a certain amount of traction, but cut the tires to pieces.

Conserve your Weed Chains

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC., BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

21 JEWEL BURLINGTON WATCH



The masterpiece of watch manufacture—adjusted to the second, position, temperature and isochronism. Engineered at factory into your choice of the exquisite new watch cases. The great Burlington Watch cost on simple request. Pay at rate of \$2.50 a month. You get the watch at the same price that the wholesale jewelers must pay us. See color illustrations of all newest designs in watches that you have to choose from. Name and address on a postcard is enough. Write today. Burlington Watch Co., Dept. 2417, 15th & Marshall Blvd., Chicago.

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Rest your feet and save leather. Wear them at home for real rest.

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Don't Wear a Truss



Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No ties. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 404 State St., Marshall, Mich.

ALL ABOUT BUNGALOWS

New Bungalow Book 1918 De Luxe Edition contains the cream of 1000 practical and distinctive bungalows actually built for \$400.00 to \$2000.00, suited to any climate, with photographs of the exterior and interior views, plans, size of rooms, cost, etc. Also valuable suggestions on bungalow building, written by experts. The largest exclusive bungalow book published, 112 pages. Price, postpaid **\$1.00**. Worth many times its cost to any prospective builder. A smaller edition of same only 50 cents. Send check, money order or stamps. Money back if not satisfactory.

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Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

DOUBLING THE SERVICE OF YOUR GASOLINE

THE real hardship of the "gasoline-less" Sundays has fallen on our soldiers and sailors, rather than on the motorist who postpones his pleasure trip into the country.

Our boys in khaki and blue have learned to count on the sympathy, kind-heartedness, and cooperation of the average motorist, and the "lift" to or from camp or train has often made possible a one-or-two-days' leave which limitations of time or pocketbook would otherwise have prevented.

From fifty cents to one dollar a day does not go far for vacation-time food, carfare and entertainment. Every soldier, sailor, Red Cross nurse, or other war-worker who can be assisted on his or her way by a ride in those empty seats which are to be found in nearly every motor car, becomes an enthusiast for the automobile and an exponent of its necessity.

The motorist, too, is glad to be able to render so simple a help to anyone in the service of his country, and he wants to feel that every drop of the precious gasoline he is burning is being put to a doubly useful purpose in addition to the business or other essential mission in which it is engaged.

But men and women in uniform are no different in their feelings from civilians, and many, naturally, hesitate to ask a favor of anyone; and to stop an automobile and request the driver for a "lift" requires from some of the more diffident ones almost as much will-power as to go over the top; therefore, a kindly worded invitation prominently displayed

on the windshield of a car is more than mere courtesy, and will serve automatically to find that uniformed man or woman who would appreciate the assistance thus offered.

Many automobile clubs are offering such windshield posters to their members, and the War Camp Community Service sells an especially attractive enameled invitation to soldiers, sailors, and marines to ride in car thus displaying the sign. This sign is reversible, and if the car is filled, or the driver is unable to stop to pick up a chance passenger, it may be turned to read "Sorry, next time." This sign is sold for one dollar by any branch of the War Camp Community Service.

To supply the needs of those motorists to whom the War Camp Community's

placard, or the automobile clubs' posters are unavailable, the Motor Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is offering to its readers, free of charge, an attractively designed poster, as reproduced here with. This poster is intended to be attached to the inside of the windshield, and displays the sentiments and sympathies of the car-owner in a manner that will serve to impress everyone with the public-spiritedness and patriotism of the average automobile owner. The

MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

you are invited to

RIDE WITH US

if we have room and go your way

Compliments of the Motor Department of Leslie's Weekly

To our guests:

We are saving gasoline to help win the war. We use this car only when necessity or business demands it. We are, therefore, especially glad to make this gasoline serve a double purpose by helping you on your way.

Compliments of the Motor Department of Leslie's Weekly.

A copy in miniature of the front and back of the automobile windshield poster prepared by the Motor Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY and offered to all readers who apply, as indicated in the accompanying article.

reverse side bears a short message to the rider.

A letter or postcard request to us, bearing the name and address of the sender, and the make of car owned, is all that is necessary to procure one of these posters, as long as the supply lasts.

Questions of General Interest

Permanency of Freight Trucking Business

J. G. S.: "I am interested in the promotion of a company which is to establish a fleet of motor trucks to carry express and freight between cities located within eighty miles of each other. Can you tell me the opinion of some of the larger concerns regarding the probability of a change in conditions which will not make motor truck express and freight service as vital a necessity as is the case now?"

transportation of interurban freight and express that I doubt if any thinking business man will believe that its end will have been served at the expiration of this five-year period.

Government Distribution of Tire Production

W. A. B.—"I understand that the Government has required tire manufacturers to limit their production to tires used for essential purposes, and that the Government will not furnish crude rubber for other work."

This is a somewhat more sweeping assertion than the facts justify. The Government has limited the supply of crude rubber available to tire manufacturers to 100,000 pounds, owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient ships for carrying a greater output. This supply of crude rubber should be ample to meet the needs of passenger-car and truck-owners.

One of the largest manufacturers in the country has been maintaining a 900-mile motor truck express service for the transportation of his own goods. So successful has been this installation, which has been in effect now for more than a year, that a fleet of four more trucks has been added. It is stated that this is but the first step in the development of a greatly increased service, for the heads of the manufacturing concern in question see no relief from the present railroad congestion for at least five years. By that time the motor truck will have become so important a part in the



The relation of electric-drive to the labor problem is only one aspect of a situation with which you should be familiar.

Buy
Liberty Bonds

Which Job Will He Choose?

Today the workingman no longer hunts a job—he selects it.

Who can blame him, if in this situation he prefers the modern, up-to-the-minute plant?

Who can blame him, if he chooses the employer who offers him all the advantages of an electrically-equipped shop—in which each machine or group of machines is operated by an electric motor?

If he has once experienced the better working conditions created by motor drive—if he has once enjoyed the opportunity it offers the man on bonus or piece-work to increase his output and his pay, isn't it natural for him to select the motor-equipped plant?

At a time when most manufacturers are giving earnest thought to the problem of obtaining and retaining labor, this aspect of motor-drive would seem to deserve the fullest consideration.

Most of electricity's advantages, moreover, that appeal to the worker are no less advantages for you as an employer.

Enabling him to increase *his* output, enlarges *your* production.

Making it easy for him to change machine-speeds and to control operations promotes accuracy and results in fewer rejections in inspection.

Eliminating shafts and belts, which means better surrounding conditions

for him, also greatly reduces your power losses, makes each machine or group an independent unit, permits the most efficient arrangement of machines and effects other gains.

All this is possible, however, only where motor-drive is properly installed—the right motors in the right arrangement. Every power problem is different and should have individual consideration.

Westinghouse Electric engineers will help you to solve your problems and provide the most efficient motor-drive for your conditions and purposes.

WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Westinghouse

INDUSTRIAL MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS



**Waken at your best
from deep tranquil sleep**

THERE is one mattress which is designed and made solely for the purpose of helping you to enjoy a sweet, deep sleep. It is the popular

**WILSON'S
"RESTGOOD"
SANTARY CURLED HAIR MATTRESS**

Filled with resilient curled hair, treated by our exclusive process, the "Restgood" Mattress actually rests your weary muscles and nerves and mind—assisting nature to restore your fitness. Ask your dealer to show you the "Restgood." If he does not handle it, please write us for information and interesting booklet. Address Dept. LM10

WILSON & CO
CHICAGO
Makers of "Restgood" Army and Camp Equipment. Write for booklet

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 23RD, 1912.

OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY, published WEEKLY, at NEW YORK, N. Y., for OCTOBER 1, 1918.

State of NEW YORK } ss.
County of NEW YORK }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Reuben P. Schleicher, who, having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Leslie's and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 23rd, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and the business manager, are: Publisher, Leslie-Judge Co., 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Editor, John A. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Man. Ed., Conklin Mann, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Bus. Man., Reuben P. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 2. That the owner is, and stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock are: Owner, Leslie-Judge Co., 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y. Stockholders, John A. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Anthony N. Brady Estate, 34 Wall St., New York, N. Y. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: John A. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Mary Peckham Schleicher, 710 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Reuben P. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Anthony N. Brady Estate, 34 Wall St., New York, N. Y. 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. Reuben P. Schleicher, signature of the Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of Sept., 1918—A. E. Rollauer, Notary Public, Queens County No. 962, Certificate filed in New York County No. 201, New York County. Register's No. 0165. Commission Expires March 14th, 1919.

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Pajamas and Night Shirts
SINCE 1881
give maximum comfort and value



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Piso's gives prompt and effective relief. Soothes inflamed throats; eases tickling and relieves hoarseness.

Ask your druggist for Piso's the old favorite.

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PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

JUDGE

10 Cents a Copy On all Newsstands

Wasting the People's Money

A Study of American Legislative Methods

By CHARLES A. BEARD

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second in a series of four short articles by Mr. Charles A. Beard, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, on the budget system and the necessity for its adoption by the Government.

THE hour was long past midnight. The scene was the senate chamber of a great State in the American Union. A dozen senators, three or four of them sound asleep, were in their chairs. The subject before the house was a bill carrying an expenditure of millions of dollars—about forty dollars for every family in the state. One senator "in charge" of the matter had brought the bill out of his committee room and asked the senate to pass it as it was printed. He represented the political party that had a majority in the senate. He knew the bill would pass and so he wore a weary but indulgent smile. In the middle of the floor stood the leader of the opposition party wildly waving his arms and denouncing the "reckless waste of the people's money."

The speaker knew that all his talk would have no effect on the votes of the senators. Those who slept, slept in the sweet assurance that no matter what was said it would make no difference and that they would be wakened when the time arrived for voting. At 5:15, just as the dawn's misty light broke into the senate chamber, the bill was passed, the presiding officer recording all the Republicans in favor and all the Democrats against, or vice versa, if so the majorities stood.

Then came a scene of unwonted animation. Sleepy senators became alert, absentees crowded into the hall, and all pressed around the presiding officer calling for the vote on supplemental bills—to build a bridge over Duck Creek, to erect a monument in Hopetown in honor of the victims of a local flood, to construct a highway along the borders of Senator Jones's farm, and for "other public purposes." A few minutes remained before adjournment and it was a matter of life and death. Swift as a flash the clerk read the title of one bill after another and the vote was taken. In twenty-one minutes forty-six bills expending public money were passed, and the people's representatives adjourned *sine die*, leaving the governor the task of signing or vetoing their measures.

This is an accurate picture of the good old-fashioned American way of spending the public's money. The state legislature meets early in January, as a rule. Day after day the members introduce bills calling for appropriations of money for one purpose or another. From time to time such measures are passed and sent to the governor for his approval. For two or three months nothing else of importance is done, most of the members being absent a large portion of the time.

Meanwhile the state officers, heads of departments and institutions, have sent in the estimates of the amount of money they need to carry on their work for the next year. These "estimates" are nearly always "padded" because the department heads, knowing that their demands will be cut down by the legislature, ask for more than they expect to get, in order to be sure of enough. The comptroller or some other officer collects these "estimates" or guesses and compiles them in the form of a mighty volume of bewildering figures. They are then transmitted to the legislature and referred to the committees in charge of expenditures.

Late in the session, the committees on expenditures bring out on the floor of their respective houses what may be called "the chief appropriation bill" because it is larger than the other bills. The bill has been prepared behind closed doors. Much hard work and honest work has been spent

upon it, but it is a collection of compromises made by bargaining with other members of the legislature. Then the stage is set and the "big bill" goes through with lightning speed.

From time to time revenue bills are passed laying taxes upon the citizens to meet the expenses of the State, as they are calculated by the best guessers, who do not know how much has been or will be voted away. Then the legislature adjourns. Frequently it adjourns before the governor has had time to read the bills. Then he takes his turn, sits in his chamber and cuts and carves the appropriation bills until their authors would not recognize them. Where this is done, no one knows how much money has been voted out of the treasury until weeks after the legislature adjourns. The revenues which were guessed at before it adjourned may or may not be sufficient to cover the expenditures. The result is waste, inefficiency, and spendthrift habits.

All the time candidates for public office are promising economy. They promise everything but an abandonment of methods which would discredit the business intelligence of a Hottentot. Under these methods State after State has been doing business on a bankrupt basis. The State of Maryland reached such a pass that it had to call in outside aid to save itself from financial wreck. The result was a constitutional amendment, a reform in methods. When it gets dark enough, nearsighted men can see stars. Of this more later.

Change the scene from a state legislature to the Congress of the United States. The House of Representatives is debating the state of the nation. The Hon. Mr. Cotton shouts out to the Hon. Mr. Pig Iron, "Every time you steal a ham, I am going to steal a whole hog." This cryptic utterance translated into the language of the street means, "Whenever you get an appropriation of \$500,000 for a post office in your district, I am going to get an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for my district to dredge Duck Creek so that the *Maurelania* can ride up to the back door of my farmer constituents."

To make a long story short, the financial methods of the government of the nation are not in advance of those employed in the backward States. When Congress sets about providing the money for the next fiscal year it has no budget before it, no program of work to be done by the government, no program of revenues to meet the expenditures. No one is responsible for preparing such a program in advance. True, the heads of departments send in their estimates of expenditures to the Secretary of the Treasury and he compiles them for the use of Congress; but both houses proceed independently to make up their own schemes of expenditures for the several branches of government.

These schemes are not brought together in one plan. In ordinary times, there are at least fourteen different appropriation bills. In the House of Representatives there are at least nine different committees engaged in making appropriation bills. They are usually working at cross purposes, each magnifying its own importance and enlarging its demands on the Treasury. From time to time these committees report bills to the House. Each bill is discussed separately without any relation to the total demands of the other committees—demands which in fact may not be known to anybody. From time to time bills are passed and become law. Not until all the bills are through, can anyone know how much money has been appropriated.

At no stage of the proceedings are all the measures considered as a part of one

Continued on page 488

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Painting by F. C. Fohn

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President Wilson thrilled by "AMERICA'S ANSWER"

The U. S. Government's Own Second Official War Feature

THE audience at the first showing of "America's Answer" at the Belasco Theater in Washington, included President and Mrs. Wilson, and the greater part of our "fighting Cabinet."

They saw a huge American transport with 17,000 troops aboard—convoys by the U. S. Navy—American forces disembarking on newly completed American docks in France.

They saw row after row of American cannon—miles upon miles of American soldiers marching to the front—our boys hauling great guns into action, while fatherless French children waved them on to victory.

They saw the first pictures shown in this country, of the Rainbow Division in action at the battle of Cantigny, when our men went over the top aided by French tanks and flame-throwers.

As one woman in the audience expressed it, "If they only would stop long enough for one to scan the faces, I feel sure that I would see my boy."

"America's Answer" will be shown everywhere, from the largest city to the small village. Every loyal American will want to see this picture. Watch for its coming.

"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS," the first U. S. Official War Feature, which shows America enthusiastically taking her place by the side of the Allies, is playing all over the country.

See "OUR BRIDGE OF SHIPS," a graphic two-reel picture-story of the ship-building achievements of the U. S. Government. Also the Official War Review, a digest of current activities of the American, French, British and Italian troops on the western front—shown each week at your favorite theater.

Learn from the theater manager in your town when these films will be shown. If he can not tell you, write The Division of Films, Washington, D. C.

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"The music, the tableau and almost every scene of the film brought forth cheers."

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"It is a proud record of accomplishment, and one that no American can possibly watch unmoved."

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Through the Division of Films, Charles S. Hart, Director, Washington, D. C.





at the Job!"

"I'm to be Manager of my Department starting Monday. The boss said he had been watching all the men. When he found I had been studying at home with the International Correspondence Schools he knew I had the right stuff in me—that I was bound to make good. Now we can move over to that house on Oakland Avenue and you can have a maid and take things easy. I tell you, Nell, taking that course with the I. C. S. was the best thing I ever did."

Spare-time study with the I. C. S. is winning promotions for thousands of men and bringing happiness to thousands of homes all over the world. In offices, shops, stores, mines, mills and on railroads, I. C. S. trained men are stepping up to big jobs, over the heads of older men, past those whose only qualification is long service.

There is a Job Ahead of YOU

Some man is going to be picked for it. The boss can't take chances. When he selects the one to hold it he is going to choose a trained man with sound, practical knowledge of the work. Get busy right now and put yourself in line for that promotion. You can do it in spare time in your own home through the International Correspondence Schools, just as nearly two million men have done in the last twenty-five years, just as more than 100,000 men are doing today.

The first step these men took was to mark and mail this coupon. Make your start the same way—and make it right now.

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BOX 4176-B, SCRANTON, PA.

Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

<input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	<input type="checkbox"/> SALESMANSHIP
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Name _____
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600 Shaves From One Blade

Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. For all Safety Razors. Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful, new



Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action", just like a barber's razor.

10 Days Free Trial—write to collect, state make of razor.

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What every young man and Every young woman should know
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Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

Wasting the People's Money

Continued from page 486

grand national plan. At no stage is there any unity of purpose, any concentration of energy on shaping the total appropriations to the revenues or income of the national government. In other words, the Congress of the United States works like the spendthrift family, recklessly throwing money about right and left without the wholesome check that comes from considering the relation of outgo to income. Imagine a family of ten, not knowing how much its income will be for the next year, each member grabbing all he can out of the chest from week to week, unmindful of the amounts the other members are spending—then you have a little picture of the Congress of the United States.

But things were not always as bad. During the first forty years of our national history there was only one committee in charge of recommending the expenditure of money to the House, and that committee combined in one bill all of the appropriations for the general support of the government, making separate provisions for the Army and Navy. This single bill, which represented a combined and unified program, was discussed, amended, and passed by both the House and the Senate in the form presented.

Moreover the Committee on Ways and Means at that time had entire charge of all bills relating to revenue and expenditures which were introduced by individual members of the House of Representatives. All money bills were referred to it. This was the practice until 1865. In that year a new Committee on Appropriations was created to take charge of all bills providing for expenditures, while the old Ways and

Means Committee kept its control over revenue measures. In 1865, as a result of a factional fight in the House, control over appropriation measures was divided up among several committees. At the time it was pointed out that this meant a total destruction of responsibility and the beginning of an unseemly squabble between committees over the expenditures of public funds. But national interest was sacrificed to a partisan fight, and the nation has suffered the evil from that day to this.

The bitter and disgraceful truth, therefore, is that our national government and most of our State governments are without a budget—without complete plans for outgo and income, prepared by those who know the facts and can be held responsible. They are without unity and purpose, without that driving power that comes from forethought, concerted action, and businesslike management.

Perhaps in days when America was snugly isolated in the New World, when taxes were light, expenses small, work of public administration relatively insignificant, it mattered little whether the government followed the practices of the spendthrift or not. But in these days waste is a crime and our waste is notorious. The late Senator Aldrich, a man not given to sensational statements, shortly before his death averred that the national government alone threw away \$300,000,000 a year by inefficient methods of doing business. Things have not improved and methods have not changed since his day. How long can citizens carry the burden? Is there no way out? We shall endeavor to show that there is, in our next article.

To be continued

Liberty Day

Where once the Spanish galleons
Toward the sunset bore,
The laden transports race away
To Europe's troubled shore.
The sunlight and the starlight on
A million bayonets dance,
For all the reeling decks are packed
With soldiers bound for France.

Queen Isabella gave her gems
To fit Columbus out
With ships and men and cannonades
To put his foes to rout;
Shall we do less than did the queen
To whom we owe to-day
This broad and fertile land we love—
The dear old U. S. A.?

Upon this date we dedicate,
With starry flags unfurled,
To Liberty, sweet Liberty,
The jewel of the world,
The armies of America
Are speeding o'er the wave,
The nations yet unborn from chains
And servitude to save.

We cannot all put on the sword
And voyage o'er the sea,
But we can help to buy the blade
To conquer tyranny.
We can't all be Columboises
Of Liberty, but oh!
We all can buy a little bond
To finance those who go.

MINNA IRVING

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play
Astor	Keep Her Smiling	Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew in bright spoken comedy	Globe	Penrod	Tartanizing kids
Belasco	Daddies	Appeal for children of France	Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle
Belmont	I. O. U.	Stirring melodrama	Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty
Bijou	Sleeping Partners	Comedy from the French	Knickerbocker	Someone in the House	Diamond robbery
Booth	Watch Your Neighbor	Farceful spy play	Liberty	Going Up	Breezy musical
Broadhurst	Maytime	Musical romance	Lyric	The Unknown Purple	Genuine thriller
Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Musical by leading organizations and soloists	Longacre	Nothing But Lies	Willie Collier in farce
Casino	The Maid of the Mountains	Big spectacle with music	Manhattan	The Wanderer	Popular spectacle
Central	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play	New Amsterdam	The Girl Behind the Gun	Brisk musical show
Century	Freedom	Patriotic spectacle	Park	Opera Comique	Good singers in repertory
Cohan	Head Over Heels	Mitzi in rollicking show	Playhouse	She Walked in Her Sleep	Lively farce
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play	Plymouth	Redemption	Tolstoi drama
Comedy	An Ideal Husband	Oscar Wilde comedy	Republic	Where Poppies Bloom	War melodrama
Cort	Fiddlers Three	Bright operetta	Selwyn	Information, Please	Jane Cowl in light comedy
Criterion	The Awakening	Russian play	Shubert	Sometime	Tuneful operetta
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Light comedy	Vanderbilt	The Matinee Hero	Leo Dietrichstein
Eltinge	Under Orders	Play with only two actors			
Empire	The Saving Grace	Cyril Maude in English comedy			
48th Street	The Woman on the Index	Spy melodrama			

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Morocco	The Walk-Offs	Society satire
Winter Garden	Passing Show of 1918	Snappy revue

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Ideas Bring Wealth if Patented. Send for Needed Inventions, List of Patent Buyers and Guide Book. Tells How to Secure Patent through Credit Plan. Randolph & Co., 789 F St., Wash. D. C.

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Continued on page 494

The Yankee Town of Château-Thierry

Continued from page 475

en the scheduled misfortune afloat over certain heads ought to be as visible as a mud. This broken glass will have to be replaced, as glass isn't repairable. Glass going to be very expensive in Europe for several years to come, and as Belgium has been the glass center for France, and Germany has never so far agreed with David Lloyd George and some others regarding the star of destiny under which Belgium will function, and as the indirect indemnity of paying for glass will ring out as hard in the cash box as any other indemnity, it is not likely that any town will be relinquished by the Germans with such undisturbed glass remaining.

The large and important pieces of furniture were not irretrievably destroyed. They were slashed, and scientifically gashed, and efficiently gashed to that degree which will allow salvage, but which will not allow the repairing to conceal the evidence that the Hun had passed that way. The German knows the rock-ribbed stratum of economy which is part of the French nature, and he is relying on that fact when he remembers that autos which are only gashed and carpets which are only stained are going to continue an existence of being a steady reminder of the Hun's visitation. He has written his own words of explanation; he has talked his words; and he has even exhorted us to understand—the people of the earth must know that the illimitable power of Germania is terrible. Let the world tremble when the great blond must rattle the sword in its scabbard, and the thunders roar, and let the very mountains in fear seek to slide into the sea.

We headed for an imposing house which Meyell had known, but we found it abundantly occupied by the sanitary squad of the 1st Division. Charity had begun at home, and we found the rooms clean, swept, and garnished from roof to cellar, uniqueness much more of a luxury to behold than the conventional luxuries which Meyell had promised. Stretched out on an enormous four-poster bed in a room hung with burgundy-colored tapestries was a black-clad figure reflectively smoking a pipe.

"That must have been Baron de M—'s own bed," I said.

"Well," said the good American of the house, "what's good enough for a baron is certainly good enough for me. If you see my valet down stairs tell him my orders for the day are to let the war go—I am not to be disturbed until dinner."

In the kitchen there stood a huge copper kettle of washing. Meyell shouted. "I am into the house, here, the last day," he said, "and they were helping the baron's old housekeeper up onto a refugee cart. He had just finished overseeing the tubbing of the week's laundry. Never before in her well-ordered life had she ever neglected to finish a housewifely task. She was fussing like a mother hen, with her mind far more on that washing than on the German shells that were breaking. She seized my arm and whispered: 'Please wait a few minutes to hang out the washing on the line—the baron is so particular about his shirts.'"

We finally settled upon house No. 17, of the street which leads from the river to the church. It was a comfortable bourgeois home. Some night-bombing plane had laid an inconsequential egg which had opened up the roof just over the circular stairway so that in a storm one needed an umbrella as well as a candle to go to bed by, but withal it was a very comfortable find. In glassless Château-Thierry it is hardly necessary to refer to a bedroom as being airy. My bed was a huge double affair with a perfect mattress. The Germans had employed it only on one side. By turning it over it was as satisfactory as any such invitation to the depths of sleep can be.

Available lodgings during the first days in the redeemed town were all out of proportion to the available board. However, the ambulance boys generously offered to feed us. We gathered up a mess kit of bowls, cups, plates, and knives and forks from a Boche banquet table which stood as it had been deserted. The ambulance service had taken over a house with good-sized, well-laid-out grounds and garden but the overwhelmingly attractive spot in the scenery which lured our eyes was the nook under the trees where the field kitchen had been set up. It was here that a perspiring cook uttered the now historic observation, "Say, this outfit don't lose men on an advance, it gains."

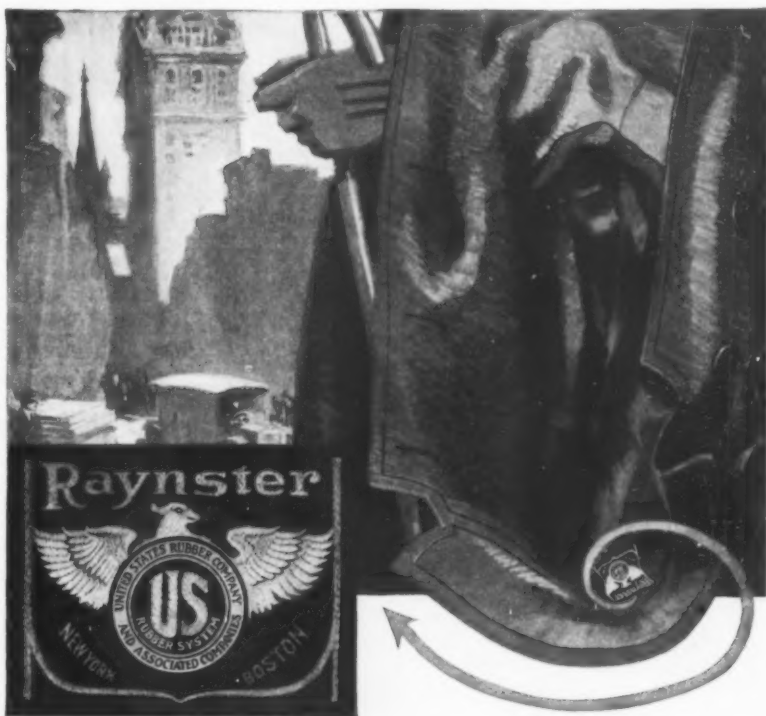
Those ambulance workers had been on the job for days and nights. Their nerves might be worn raw—bosom friends did curse each other like pirates—but I have never seen one ambulance boy who could become too tired to remember all the extras which might ease a wounded doughboy under his charge. The ambulances pulled into the grounds to await orders for the distribution of their cases. A driver and his aides might have this one chance only during their shift for a grab at a cup of coffee and a plate of hot beans, but if word came from the office that the ambulance would be held for some extra minutes, those men would leave their plates to go back to lift out the stretchers of the slightly wounded to bring them to the garden so that they could rest in the open. They knew that the six-inch view above a man's head in a J. Henry F. is not inspiring. They knew, also, how to sit down by a man's head to feed his lips with cigarettes, in the meantime carrying on a line of talk, the dope of which might not be modeled on the poetic murmurings of angels, but it did have the murmur which can bring out a smile.

Along the wide semicircle to the north of us the guns were blasting in an overlapping roar. Rumor came that the Boche was strongly counter-attacking. That night and the next morning he did make a strong stand, but there was a certain grim humor to the words "enemy counter-attack," when the whole business of the offensive was supposed to have started as his affair. We wondered how much further back Jerry's effort would leave him this time.

That first night in Château-Thierry had the social atmosphere of an old-home week. The rising of the moon followed the long sunset light, and in the relaxation of the soft evening air friends wandered about the streets, talking, joking, laughing. It was a Yankee town. Jerry and his big guns were somewhere, but they weren't bothering us.

At last we headed to our private quarters. The huge bed was just as comfortable as it looked, but about an hour later I suddenly jumped entirely clear from its embraces. Jerry had remembered us after all. There was a crash which went beyond anything I had ever heard, and I've had a fairly thorough initiation at that. The roar of that bomb rolled down the gully of the narrow street and in at those open windows as if the sound itself were out for victims. Next came the visitor flying low over the roofs, down the street, spraying us with his machine gun.

In the morning I discovered that it was not alone my imagination which had credited that bomb with a record crash. Everybody had something to say about it. Jerry had been after the hospital. He scored a miss. Why—cold impartiality may ask—is it always claimed that Jerry is a hospital fiend? When the sound of the Hun motor came along two men in French uniform dashed out of the shadows by the hospital and flashed electric pocket lamps. Needless to add, those uniforms covered Germans.



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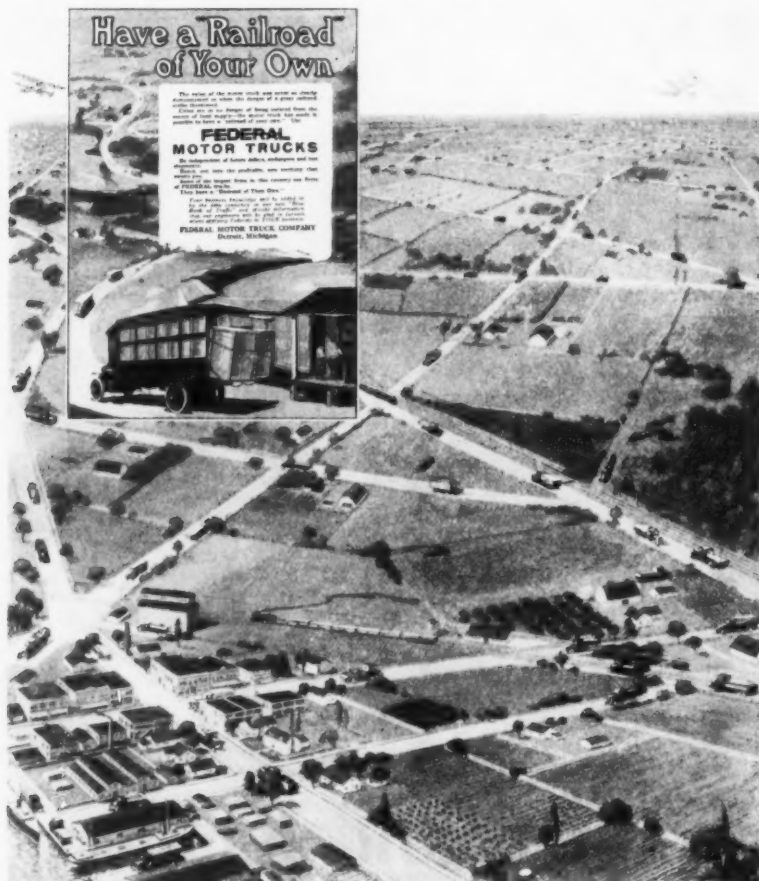
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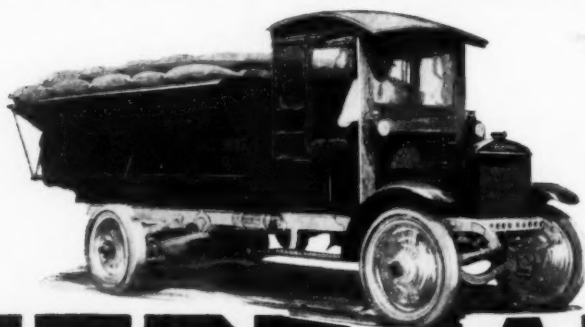


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Death Knell of Bulgaria and Turkey

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

Complete Allied Unity Needed

THE cause of the Allies has never been so bright as at this moment. Austria has pleaded in vain for peace and confessed that she has only enough flour to last till January; Germany has endured the bitterness of ten weeks of steady defeat; Bulgaria is suing for peace and her armies are hopelessly cut in two and in disorderly retreat, her territory has suffered invasion, and she faces an unconditional surrender. Turkey has suffered one of the biggest disasters of the war, losing two of her best armies and the provinces of Syria and Palestine. The war will finally be won on the western front, but the amazing British sweep in Palestine and the surprising victories of Serbs, French, British and Italians against Bulgaria point to the elimination of Turkey and Bulgaria from the war. Von Sanders and von Steuben—German generals—were in command in Palestine and Bulgaria, respectively, and the Bulgarian and Turkish defeats are a great blow to German influence throughout the East. These defeats will accelerate the peace longing in Austria, and point to the day when Germany may be compelled to face the enemy single-handed.

We are as interested as our Allies in seeing the Turk driven forever from the Holy Land and in seeing treacherous Bulgaria get the punishment she so richly deserves, yet we occupy the anomalous position of being at war with neither country. We have broken relations with Turkey, but we have not even done that with Bulgaria. The principal argument against a declaration of war against Turkey was that it would accomplish no particular good, but would result in the loss of many American missionaries in Turkey, and the destruction of missionary property. I have never seen a good reason why the United States should not have declared war against Bulgaria at the time this action was taken against Austria-Hungary. We have said that we stand for the restoration of Serbia, yet Bulgaria stands as much in the way of the national rights of the Serbian race as does Austria. I agree with the New York *Tribune* that we "ought to be fighting the Turk and the Bulgar, not only because they are helping Germany to fight us, but in order to preserve our own moral self-respect."

Bulgaria still has her diplomatic representative at Washington, which explains the existence of a strong Bulgar propaganda in this country, a propaganda which seeks to secure territorial gains for Bulgaria at the expense of our Allies—Serbia and Greece. There is no power engaged in the war, not even Germany, that has been more openly commercial in her purposes than Bulgaria. Bulgaria should have been on the side of the Entente, but sold herself to Germany at a time when Germany seemed to her booked to win.

Ferdinand, "the Fox of the Balkans," could not find a single moral reason for entering the war on the side of Germany. Germany promised him Serbian Macedonia in 1915, and promptly delivered the goods. Having gotten what she wanted, Bulgaria long ago lost interest in the war. Her representatives in this country have kept her posted as to the magnitude of America's war preparation, and have doubtless pointed out the wisdom of concluding peace on the most favorable terms possible. This and the advance of the Allied armies, threatening the loss of all her gains in the war, causes Bulgaria to send affirmative response to Austria's peace initiative in which she says: "We seek neither conquest nor the establishment of hegemony over our neighbors." Bulgaria should be judged not by what she now says under the shadow of impending defeat, but by her sordid motives in entering the war.

The war is to have a military ending. Militarism will be killed not by the smooth hand of diplomacy, but with the mailed fist. Diplomacy, nevertheless, may be a powerful aid in securing military defeat. America and her allies have achieved military unity, largely under pressure from America. The victories of the past ten weeks are an impressive tribute to the wisdom of this move. The next logical step is diplomatic unity, a consummation that never has been as important as at this time when the war begins to draw to a close. The bulwark of Germany's power has been military, but she has at the same time played the diplomatic game ruthlessly, unscrupulously, everlastingly. The fact that she ever got Bulgaria and Turkey to pull together on her side is an instance of successful diplomacy, while it was her conscienceless and lying diplomacy that brought about Russia's downfall. Neutrals are beginning to testify that Allied propaganda, which was negligible at the start, has now caught up with Teutonic propaganda and is outstripping it. This propaganda should have one directing head. Every diplomatic move of America and the Allies should likewise center in one person or one board. The breakup in Turkey and Bulgaria, the disintegrating forces at work in Austria-Hungary, the weakened morale and growing discontent of the German army and people, all demand propaganda that shall have the force of complete Allied unity. A new Versailles conference should take up, too, a new declaration of Allied war aims. A conference of this sort should precede the peace conference that shall dictate the terms of peace, and the time is ripe for it. America has been most explicit of all the belligerents in defining her war aims, but what is needed now is an irreducible minimum of terms to which all the Allied Powers give their unqualified adherence. The approaching end of Bulgaria and Turkey accentuates the need of such a statement of terms. Concerning Bulgaria there is already practical agreement as to the price she will have to pay, but the terms to be imposed upon Turkey have not been worked out so definitely. The conference which agrees upon the minimum terms of the Allies should also make plain to Germany the punishment that will be meted out to her for wanton destruction of the territory which she is forced to evacuate. We expect to drive the enemy out of Belgium and France. In pure vandalism the modern Hun excels the ancient Hun. Are all churches to be desecrated, all homes wrecked and defiled, all farms and countryside ruined as the Hun is driven back of the Rhine? An Allied announcement of the exact damages in money Germany would have to pay for all destruction that is not of military necessity might yet save the cities and villages of Belgium and France.

Von Hertling Ousted?

The speeches of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Secretary before the Main Committee of the Reichstag show a desperate effort to bolster up German morale, but reveal no disposition to acknowledge responsibility for war or willingness to give up their grip on Romania or Russia. Bad news in the East is reported to have resulted in von Hertling's resignation, but nevertheless Germany is not yet ready to acknowledge the wrong nor to give up the ill-gotten gains of the war. Our answer to her whines about readiness for peace will be the greatest Liberty Loan drive ever made by any nation, and continued pressure from our own army and the Allied forces in France.

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. The cover and the diagram and article on p. 477 furnish ample material for a better understanding of the fuel situation. The efforts of the government to meet the situation can be illustrated by displaying the various posters and appeals of the Fuel Administration which have appeared since the beginning of the summer. Interest can be aroused by calling for facts as to the local situation, for example, the size of the local "bin" and the demands upon it. A pertinent lesson on waste is possible in this connection. This could be made the central thought in the studying of this issue by making use of Professor Beard's article which illustrates another phase of waste which needs to be driven home. The two maps (pp. 476, 479) can be made the basis of interesting map problems. A comparison can be drawn between the two river valleys, noting what they have meant in the past and the importance now attaching to them. A special interest attaches to Mr. Baldridge's drawings in view of his selection to portray for us in the Liberty Loan drive the life of the American soldier at the front. Compare these sketches with those in the issue of *Stars and Stripes*, which was distributed at the opening of the drive.

Suggested Topics for English

The coal problem in our town and its serious features.

A trip down the Rhine from Mainz to Cologne before the war; in 1918.

An imaginary contrast: My Life in the Trenches and in the Open (pp. 471 and 474). What I saw in Château-Thierry.

What the Rhine means to the German. What I can do to help the Fuel Administration.

Resolved: that the government ownership of the coal mines is the only solution of our coal problem.

The Last Crusade Brings Victory.

p. 476. What are the most prominent points of geography shown here? What part did they play in bringing victory to the Allies? To what extent did they figure in the earlier crusades? What were the most serious natural obstacles that had to be overcome to conquer the Holy Land eight hundred years ago? Are they just as serious today? Explain. Why should this be considered the "last" crusade? Sum up its possible results. Compare these with the results of the crusading movement in the Middle Ages. Will this "last crusade" mean as much to the world? Explain. Read the Week of the War (p. 479). How important does Mr. Griffin regard these successes? How are they likely to affect the main course of the war? Justify his comparison of the Turkish failure to Tannenberg. How large and how important a part of the Turkish Empire is Palestine? What steps have already been taken to reorganize or reconstruct Palestine after the war?

Day by Day with the Yankees, p.

471. What are some of the daily experiences recorded here by Mr. Baldridge? Which of these would strike our boys as strange and unusual? How does life here differ from the life in the cantonments? Which of these experiences would be the most trying and why? How do these experiences compare with those of our boys in '61 in Cuba and the Philippines in 1898? Compare Mr. Baldridge's pictures with Mr. Kirtland's photographs on p.

474. Which are the more interesting and why? Which gives us the better idea of the life of the American soldier? Why? By means of Mr. Kirtland's pictures describe "open fighting." See also pictures on p. 447 of the issue of October 5th.

A King, a Few Generals and Their

Guests, p. 473. Who is the most interesting person in the group and why? How large are the forces commanded by these generals? How do they compare in numbers with our American forces? How many subjects has the king? What can the king of England do to help win the war? Compare him in this respect with President Wilson. What do you regard as the greatest service or achievement of each of these generals? What have they done to deserve the confidence of the countries they represent? Who are the other famous Allied commanders? What have they done? To what extent are these commanders responsible for these "guests"? When and how? What proportion of the German armies has been lost by capture? How does the number of prisoners taken in the recent battles compare with the number of troops engaged? How does the number of prisoners captured by the Central Powers compare in number with those taken by the Allies thus far in the war? Consult a book like *America at War*, the handbook prepared by the National Security League (Doran).

The Yankee Town of Chateau-

Thierry, p. 475. Why should Chateau-Thierry be considered a "Yankee town"? Are there any other towns in France which could be considered Yankee towns? What sights attracted Mr. Kirtland, as shown by the photographs? Why were these of sufficient interest to photograph? What photographs would you have taken and why? What traces of German occupation did he especially note? How do the Germans treat the inhabitants of occupied towns? the property within the town? How does this treatment compare with that of the Allies? Consult the little pamphlet of the Committee on Public Information, *German Treatment of Conquered Territory*, also *German War Practices* (Red, White and Blue Series).

The Rhine, p. 479. Locate the Rhine

on a large map. (See, for example, the map in the issue of October 5, pp. 448-449). How much of the river is represented here? How many miles? Is this the most important part of the Rhine? Why? How does the Rhine compare in size with the Hudson? in importance? What are its most important tributaries? How important is the Rhine in the present war? How does the Rhine compare in importance with the other rivers of Germany today? in the past? How do you explain the frequent references to the Rhine in German literature? Read, for example, "The Watch on the Rhine" and explain the importance attached to the river by all Germans. How far from the river are the Allied armies?

The Burning Question of the Hour.

Cover, *The Burning Question*, p. 477. Consult the cover and note just who are interested in this question. Explain the interest in each case. How does the situation this year compare with that of a year ago? What plans were made then for answering this question? How successful were they?



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BECOME A MAN

Don't think you can't—YOU CAN, if you go about it right. And when you do a place will be waiting you. America needs men here at home as well as on the fighting lines; men to carry on the gigantic war work of the Government; men to run the industries of our great country; men to take the places of our soldiers over there, to care for the families left behind: men fit to be the fathers of Americans to come.

YOU CAN MAKE YOURSELF FIT IF YOU WILL TO DO IT

You can add to the duration of your own life, and make every year of your life more useful, more pleasurable, more worth while living, by taking yourself in hand and become fit. What's the use of living, if you don't enjoy life? Where's the good in waking up at all, if you wake up tired out before you begin the day? What fun is there in going about suffering all the time from youthful errors, vital losses, devitalizing habits, poor memory, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, headaches with a fevered brain, a rotten temper, a muddled intellect—unable to DO anything worth while or to enjoy an hour of your day?

DON'T BREAK DOWN IN THE PRIME OF LIFE

Vital statistics prove that the average American dies ten or fifteen years before his time, usually from preventable disease, simply because he does not take care of his body and live in accordance with Nature's laws. Nature is the universal, all-powerful Healer; give her half a chance and she'll get to work on you, no matter how much of a mental and physical wreck you feel yourself to be.

WHY DON'T YOU BETTER YOURSELF?

Place yourself in my hands and I will show you how every organ in your body will be brought to normal function; you will fairly tingle with vigorous life. My system and method will vitalize you, rebuild you, rejuvenate you.

I can bring your forces of Nature into play; make your success certain. No matter what your present condition, my method is restorative, rejuvenating. You will be vitalized; the glands of your body that store secretions necessary to robust health will be invigorated; your mental activity will be increased, your energy augmented; you will be a live factor in whatever sphere you may be.

I'll Show You Nature's Way

The ONLY safe, sure, simple way to really build yourself up and get rid of the flab that are hampering your progress, making you no account in the world and eating up your years of life. No patent medicine preparations or drugist's dope is Nature's way or mine. Be more energetic, strengthening your muscles at the expense of vital organs. Just Nature's way—the Army way—the Strongfort way—the way that has led thousands of my pupils back to health and strength and the enjoyment of living life. Note opposite, English. Send for a copy of my free book, "Promotion and Conservation of Health, Strength and Mental Energy." IT'S FREE. I will send you a copy by return mail on receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover postage and mailing.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Rheumatism | <input type="checkbox"/> Rupture | <input type="checkbox"/> Bronchitis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lumbago | <input type="checkbox"/> Indigestion | <input type="checkbox"/> Round Shoulders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neuritis | <input type="checkbox"/> Nervousness | <input type="checkbox"/> Long Troubles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neuralgia | <input type="checkbox"/> Flat Chest | <input type="checkbox"/> Increased Height |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deformity (describe) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rheumatism | <input type="checkbox"/> Stoop Shoulders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youthful Errors | | |

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

(Write Plainly)

Buy Liberty Bonds to the Utmost

THE duty of every American soldier is to fight for Liberty.

The duty of every American citizen is to lend for Liberty—to buy Liberty bonds and buy to the utmost.

Back up the Boys in France! Buy bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan to the limit of your ability. Let your subscription equal the full measure of your patriotism!

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John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
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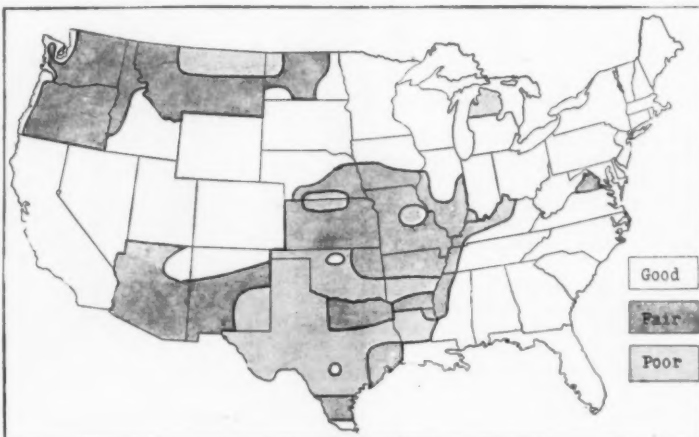
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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



THE VAST HARVEST FIELDS OF 1918

This map, furnished by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, gives a good idea of the crop conditions in the United States on August 10 last. The white space comprises the area where the outlook was good, the dotted where it was poor, and the dark space where it was fair. The committee reports that Oregon and Washington suffered from drought, which extended to the east, causing in Montana and North Dakota two poor crops in succession. The Southwest, too, was hard hit, Texas experiencing an unprecedented drought. Hot winds badly damaged vegetation from Kansas to the Alleghany Mountains and destroyed late corn. The corn crop, however, promises to exceed the average. The committee puts the yield of wheat at 925,000,000 bushels, the second largest on record in the United States. Most of the other crops this season are good, in spite of local damage here and there.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

THE persistent undertone of strength in the stock market puzzles the veterans of Wall Street. Various explanations of it are given. Some believe that it is due to the quiet accumulation of the best securities by investors who foresee an early close of the war. Others believe that the public, after its satisfactory experience with the Liberty Loan, is now more inclined than ever to invest in stocks and bonds that find their best market on Wall Street. Still others believe that there has been an accumulation of our securities by foreign investors.

Perhaps the inherent strength of the market is due, more or less, to all of these causes. Beyond question, efforts have been made to shake out weak holders on more than one occasion, but the response was unsatisfactory, which is an evidence that stocks are in stronger hands than usual.

The high rates for money and the heavier war taxes foreshadowed at Washington, to say nothing of the tremendous strain to float the largest war loan that any nation has ever undertaken, all would seem to handicap the market. Yet, in spite of these adverse conditions, and of crop reports far from what we expected, the best securities, both in the bond and the stock market, are being accumulated by those who appreciate the high returns they yield.

Many investors who go back to the period of railroad depression, some thirty-odd years ago, and recall the panicky prices in the railroad market that prevailed and the large profits that purchasers of railroad securities at that time were able to take a few years later on, are wondering whether the low-priced railroad securities today are not offering a similar opportunity for the patient holder.

There is a curious difference of opinion

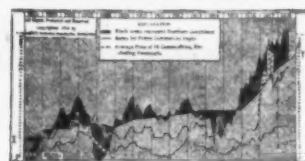
on this question, as was disclosed at the American Bankers Convention at Chicago recently. My friend, Mr. F. H. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in his interesting address on "The Effect of the War on Railroad Securities," said, in reference to the contract between the Government and the railroads: "It seems reasonably certain that, after the contract has finally been executed by the roads, railroad stocks will be placed in about the same class as railroad bonds, since, with their earnings definitely limited and guaranteed, speculative possibilities will be largely eliminated from them and their prices should not greatly fluctuate."

On the other hand, Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, in his address before the bankers, raised a very serious question as to the future of the railroads under the binding provisions of the Government contract.

As I read his address, which for some reason the press dispatches did not report as fully as it deserved, he seems to believe that security will be found hereafter mainly in the bonds of the railroads and decided insecurity even in their dividend-paying stocks, though at the close of his address he admits that perhaps his judgment may not be wholly justified by events. This is what Mr. Untermeyer said:

Reviewing the problem in all its various aspects, there may be reasonably deduced from the situation the conclusions (1) that the well-secured bonds of prosperous roads are not likely to suffer substantial shrinkage; (2) that the at present indifferently secured bonds will be subject to serious deterioration in value; (3) that the established dividend-paying stocks will be somewhat injuriously affected, and (4) that the values of the non-dividend earning stocks will to a large extent be eliminated.

There must be those who share in Mr. Untermeyer's apprehensions; otherwise how would it be possible for such an at-



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The best time to buy stocks is in a period such as now, when the public is hesitant, with the consequent result that many of the most meritorious issues stand neglected.

At such a time shrewd investors quietly acquire strong issues, stepping to the ownership of same by use of

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Make your selection after consulting our Statistical Department for the latest and best financial thoughts on the issues that interest you.

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Bonds are secured by first mortgages on improved farms in the best agricultural sections of Oklahoma. We have loaned over \$3,000,000.00 without a cent of loss to any investor. Bonds mature in 2, 3, and 5 years and can be had in denominations of \$100.00 \$500.00 and \$1000.00—interest payable semi-annually.

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Seattle Investments Pay Sure and Well

Seattle, the financial, industrial, educational and social center of the Pacific North—has grown and is growing tremendously with its territory.

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Full details, illustrated, will be sent you upon receipt of your address

Northern Bond & Mortgage Company
808 Third Avenue - - - - - Seattle, Washington

6% NET
For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716 \$25 Certificate of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence Kans



The Fourth Liberty Loan and its Obligations

The offering by the United States Government of the Fourth Liberty Loan brings a solemn obligation to every American citizen and every American enterprise.

That obligation is to subscribe to the Loan to the limit of one's power and to aid the Loan by the rendering of every possible service.

For the period of the Loan Campaign, The National City Company will devote, as heretofore, the larger part of its organization throughout the United States to the Government service.

We shall be glad to receive your subscription at any of our offices.

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Dancing

Buy War Savings Stamps

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The Government Buys it Back from You January 1st, 1923, for \$5.00

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War Savings Stamps
ISSUED BY THE
United States Government

The Leslie-Judge Co. is an authorized agent of the United States Government in the sale of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps to the public. Our services are gladly rendered free.

tractive security as Rock Island 7% preferred stock to be selling around 77 and St. Paul preferred, formerly regarded as one of the gilt-edged 7% stocks, selling also around 77, with dividends held up.

Perhaps Mr. Untermyer's keen legal experience and acumen justify his apprehension, and perhaps Mr. Sisson's wide experience as a banker justifies his judgment. But it must be clear that a very serious question regarding the future of the railroads and of railroad securities has arisen in the minds of careful investors and that this has something to do with the stagnation in railroad securities ordinarily regarded as particularly attractive at prevailing prices.

With the Liberty Loan out of the way and with adjournment of Congress and, as seems probable, with a change in the political complexion of the House of Representatives at the approaching fall election, and the general belief that some of Germany's allies are ready to break away from her, there is reason for the underlying sentiment of confidence in the future of the stock market.

G. CLAIRTON, PA.: When stock is sold on margin the seller has no interest to pay. The buyer is entitled to all dividends and not the seller.

P. NEW YORK. The bonds you hold seem to be well secured and I do not advise you to sell them. Cities Service preferred is highly regarded.

L. CRISTOBAL, C. Z.: The Northern States Power Company's five-year sinking fund convertible 7% notes are well regarded as a business man's investment.

L. NEW YORK CITY. You paid a high price for your Midwest Refining stock, but the company has excellent prospects and is a dividend payer. It is better to hold than to sacrifice your shares.

J. JERSEY CITY, N. J.: Cities Service Co. reports an increase of \$4,261,836 in net, after taxes, for the twelve months ending August 31, 1918. The preferred bought at present price yields 8 per cent.

B. PORTLAND, OREGON. Your list of securities—Anaconda, Bethlehem Steel 8% pfd., Rock Island 7% pfd., Great Northern pfd., and U. S. Rubber first pfd.—is a well-diversified investment for a business man.

G. WACO, TEXAS: For a high degree of safety and a good yield, with possibilities of price enhancement, you might invest your limited capital in American Woolen pfd., Beth. Steel 8% pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., or Corn Products pfd. It would be well to diversify your purchases.

R. CLEVELAND, OHIO. There is no present prospect that such stocks as Am. Wool pfd., Am. Loco. pfd., Am. Tel. & Tel., Beth. Steel 8% pfd., Corn Products pfd. or the others in your list, will come to the low figures you give. All are attractive purchases at present prices on the partial payment plan.

F. RUTLAND, VT.: The suit against the Butte & Superior Co. has not been decided by the United States Supreme Court. The company's financial condition is improving, but there is no immediate prospect of resumption of dividends. Crucible Steel common is a well-regarded long-pull speculation; the pfd. is an excellent investment.

New York, October 5, 1918. JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

A list of attractive 7 per cent. mortgage investments in Seattle will be sent without charge by Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Washington.

Stock market conditions and the trend of affairs are well covered in the authoritative Bache Review, copies of which can be had by writing to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Bonds safe-guarded under the well-known Straus Plan, bearing 6 per cent. and issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 are offered by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York. Write to Straus & Co. for Booklet H-803.

First-class bonds in the denomination of \$100 can be bought by small investors on the partial-payment plan. A list of desirable offerings will be furnished to any applicant by John Muir & Co., the well known specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

Attention is called by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York, to the Globe Oil Co., which has seventy-six producing wells. The stock is low-priced and is paying 18 per cent. per year. For particulars ask the firm for "Circular LM."

Interesting free booklets, "Iowa Investments, No. 1537," and "A Safe Way to Save, No. 1537," giving full particulars regarding opportunities to purchase Iowa first farm mortgages and tax-free municipal bonds, making good yields, may be had by addressing the Bankers Mortgage Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Shrewd investors are taking advantage of present low prices to acquire the best securities. Persons of limited means get their share of these with ease by employing the 20-payment plan. For a clear idea of the chances offered, consult "The Twenty Payment Plan" and "Investment Opportunities" issued by Slattery & Co., Inc., 40 Exchange Place, New York. These valuable booklets will be mailed to any applicant who mentions "79-D."



When Belgium Stemmed the Tide

Four years ago the Belgian Army, war-worn and weak in numbers, confronted the Germans on the Yser. From Liege to the last narrow strip of their country they had resisted the invaders inch by inch, glorious even in retreat.

At the Yser the Belgians performed a signal service to the Allied cause by holding the Germans while the gaps were being closed in the Franco-British lines to the rear.

Four years have passed, and the same nations are still at

death grips along the Western front. America, too, is there, and has this opportunity because the Belgians kept the enemy from crossing the Yser long ago.

The same unfaltering courage, the same inspiration for sacrifice in our army abroad and in our citizens at home will give us victory.

The complete mobilization of the whole people is necessary and the telephone service has an increasingly important part in speeding the national effort.

More than 12,000 members of the Bell System are in military service. Those that remain at home must fill the gaps and do their utmost, with the co-operation of the public, to help win the war.



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perhaps reminds you of a similar experience you have had while rhythmic strains of music filled the air.

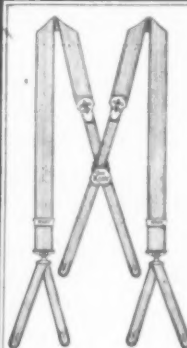


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The famous Double Crown Roller permits KADY Suspenders to adjust themselves to every movement of the body without pulling or binding, and makes the trousers hang just right.

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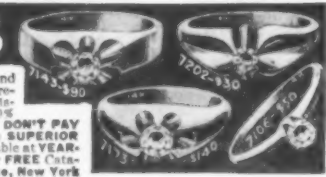
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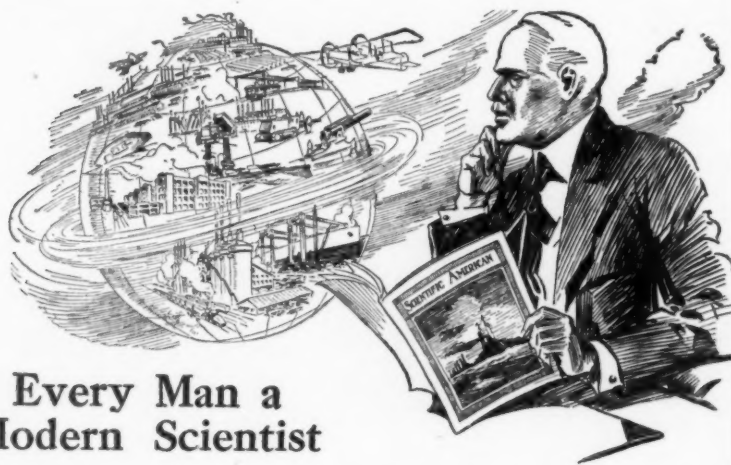
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Every Man a Modern Scientist

WAR has recreated the average American.

Not so very long ago, we were content to keep in our own individual tow-paths of precedent. We did what we were accustomed to do. The office man remained an office man—the traveling salesman thought in terms of Pullman cars and fat orders—the little and big executives were masters of their own immediate jobs and nothing else.

But with war came a material change.

Most of us, with even an ounce of ambition, began to see that it was our duty as well as our urgent need, to be on a friendly speaking basis with all of the voices of Progress.

Ask The Man On The Street today about tractors, road development, the Browning gun, shipbuilding, or the size of the Western wheat crop and he can make good account of himself in any conversation. He has generalized his knowledge.

That day is gone—and gone forever, when the man with a selfish, pre-occupied mind can get very far in the modern order of things. As a nation we have learned to rise above a too-close observance of specialization. Any worker is steadily more valuable at his desk, or lathe or plow in proportion to his increase of general knowledge.

It is freely predicted that the world war will revolutionize the mind and the soul of America. We will be bigger, broader, more inquisitive for knowledge.

To illustrate—

Hog Island with fifty ship-yard ways, turning out 1,600,000 dead weight tons a year, sent out a hurry call for men. When these workers were analyzed in the brain machine, it was found that an amazing proportion of them were ten-job-fellows—that is, they had cultivated a working knowledge of nine other possible fields than their own. Adaptability was ever an American trait—its edge has been considerably whetted by four years of interest in all the world rather than a personal slice of it.

We find, therefore, that man is becoming scientific. The haphazard

way is not the popular way. Knowledge being power, and power being profitable, we are not content to send our minds out to pasture in limited acreage.

In 1845 the Scientific American was founded as a periodical of informative text and picture for EVERY ONE. It was a trifle ahead of its times. Seventy-three years ago the reader of the Scientific American was apt to be a man identified with the sciences. Now, in 1918, this publication is STILL edited for EVERY ONE, but the personnel of our subscription list is as sweeping as we could desire.

Each in his own mood and way EVERY man is a scientist.

This fact is established by the ever-increasing GENERAL circulation of the Scientific American and the character of world-wide correspondence we receive—BUT—

There is a more obvious reason still why the Scientific American is a man's magazine for all men—a reason bigger than subscription lists or publication arguments—as a people we have broadened out—hungered for knowledge—we demand an intimate pulse—touch with things as they are, things as they will be.

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The Scientific American will keep you posted as no other periodical can on the world's progress in INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, SCIENCE, INVENTION, RESEARCH, and the WAR.

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Woolworth Bldg.,
New York.

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check—money order—
cash—for one year's sub-
scription to the SCIENTIFIC
AMERICAN.

On November 1st, 1918, the subscription price of the Scientific American will be changed to \$5.00 per year. Until November 10th, 1918, we will accept orders for subscriptions at the present rate of \$4.00 per year. This offer applies to both new and renewal orders. Renewal subscriptions, irrespective of dates of expiration, will be accepted at the present rate of \$4.00, provided remittance is received by us before November 1st, 1918.

MUNN & CO., Inc., Publishers
Woolworth Building, New York

The Melting-Pot

An organization of negroes in Florida has set out to sell ten million thrift stamps to colored people.

American soldiers in France sent \$3,000,000 to their relatives in this country through the Y. M. C. A. in six months.

Wounded marines who return from France are now saluted by their comrades whether entitled to this honor by regulations or not.

Four industrial States, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Illinois, will have to pay three-fourths of the taxes levied in the new war revenue bill.

Bishop W. A. Guerrey (Episcopal) of South Carolina says: "The war must be won on our knees and the sooner we get to this position the sooner right will prevail."

The trade of the United States with Latin-America the last fiscal year aggregated \$1,770,000,000, against \$750,000,000 in the year preceding the war, a gain of about 136%.

In Germany now it is necessary to wait hours for a permit to buy footwear, and the would-be buyer may have to wait 12 to 24 hours in a long line outside the shop offering shoes.

German soldiers in northern France last year burned down the very houses in which they had been most hospitably entertained by the French women and children of the occupied districts.

Captain Rizzo and the officers and men who aided him in sinking the Austrian dreadnought *St. Stephen* have been awarded by the Court of Claims at Rome, Italy, about \$250,000 prize money.

The people of the United States carry more than \$60,000,000,000 of life insurance, the largest record of any country in the world. Of this \$30,000,000,000 is Government insurance for soldiers and sailors.

Total shipments of anthracite coal in this country for the five months following April 1, amounted to 34,388,906 tons, compared with 33,297,109 tons for the corresponding period in 1917, a gain of more than 3%.

The United States Weather Bureau declares that the popular theory that concussions, explosions and the liberation of gases in the European battles are affecting the weather in many parts of the globe is only a fallacy.

Champ Clark says: "I like Roosevelt. For one thing he knows a little about more things than any other human being. Then there is another reason. He is an American. I like to praise a Republican—when I can find one who deserves it."

Between \$350,000,000 and \$500,000,000 of fraudulent securities are sold in this country every year. Of the big total thus indicated 85% has been turned over in exchange for Liberty Loan bonds since the first issue was floated by the Government.

American Admirals Strauss and Rodman will return decorations recently conferred upon them by King George, sentiment in the navy being strongly opposed to acceptance of such honors. A decoration was offered to Vice-Admiral Sims but he declined it.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at its recent session recommended that all American men and women every noon offer a silent prayer for our country, our President, our soldiers, and for the triumph of the American and Allied arms.

In the years 1915 and 1916, the life insurance companies of the United States increased their loans on farm mortgages nearly \$200,000,000, while their loans on city real estate decreased \$20,000,000. In the first nine months of 1917, new farm loans totaling \$200,000,000 were negotiated by the companies.

Let the people think!

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TYPE L. D.

LOCKERS must do more than merely look well.

Durand Steel Lockers do that; but they are also designed for utmost convenience; they are made of the best materials procurable, by skilled labor; they will last a lifetime or longer; they are fireproof, aseptic, indestructible.

Send for our catalogue before you do anything about lockers.

We are also manufacturers of
steel shelving, steel bins and
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1570 Ft. Dearborn Bk. Bldg. 970 Vanderbilt Bldg.
Chicago New York

Special Opportunities

Continued from page 488

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get Our Plan for Monogramming Autos, traveling bags, sporting goods, etc., by a simple and neat transfer method. Very large profits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Writers' Service, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

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We Will Build Your Home on a Rich Farm within twelve miles of Jacksonville and you can pay for it at the rate of \$5.00 monthly. Write to-day for full particulars. Jax Heights, Jacksonville, Fla.

MINIATURES

A Miniature of the Soldier boy on Parisian Ivory in Water-color or Sepia, copied from any good photograph for \$5. Jeffers Studio, 8 E. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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cut annual fuse
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W. S. S. Stamps for sale at post offices, banks, department stores, and a multitude of other places. Look for the letters - - W. S. S.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



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R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Get your slice of thorobred-smoke-sport!

Pull the monkey wrench out of your smokegears with a tidy red tin of Prince Albert—and get-down-pat the hang and the happiness of making every puff of a jimmy pipe or home rolled cigarette bring you smokejoy, Sundays and holidays included!

For, P. A. will give you a heftier satisfaction-handout than your keenest hankering ever demanded; yes sir, it will biff-in that *quality* flavor and fragrance as fast as you can fire up, *without a chance* of tiring-your-taste or fussing-your-tongue! *Quality tobacco,*

and our exclusive patented process (which cuts out bite and parch), certainly does take care of all that!

Elect yourself into the Prince Albert-eers—the biggest smoke-fraternity on earth—*then*, you'll be fit-as-a-fiddle to hand out smokesmiles whether the sun's up or down!

For, with P. A. for steady company you're equipped to get so much fun out of every pipe load or makin's cigarette you'll wish these early fall days were two hours longer instead of one! You *just hate yourself for having to lay-to while you're asleep!*

BUY Prince Albert in toppy red bags, tidy red tins; hand-some half pound and pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge-moist-ener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

OMAR OMAR

EVEN THE WORDS BLEND



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

-After you've shot a day's full string

—when you've got all that the law allows
—and thank your stars for the morning's
windy rain—and think of how the mal-
lards "fell" for duck call and decoy—and
of the luck you had in getting just the
"stand" you wanted—and you start for
the club—and you light up—and a ciga-
rette's aroma tastes the sweetest—

Try Omar Aroma OmarOmar spells **Aroma**

The very name is redolent with aroma
For Omar is the aromatic blend of 13
kinds of rich Turkish and 6 of ripe domes-
tic tobaccos—which make the perfect
Turkish blend.

These aromatic tobaccos, mixed in a
sterilizing cylinder of burnished copper,
through which white clouds of super-
heated steam are forced, blend into one
perfect Omar aroma; then rightly grad-
uated cooling seals in the perfect aroma.

And there Omar aroma is sure to stay until—
some time when a cigarette is sure to taste the
sweetest—you try Omar—perhaps *after you've
shot a day's full string*, or some other time when
keen good taste insists that only Omar's aroma
can make a cigarette taste sweetest.

*Aroma makes a cigarette
They've told you that for years*

20 Cigarettes
for
20 Cents

OMAR

CIGARETTES

"Smoke Omar for Aroma"